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The largest stock
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Declares Buller's Defeat Imposes a Heavier Task on the Nation than Before Contemplated.

WILL BE NO FALTERING.

Situation the Most Painful That Great Britain Has Faced Since the Indian Mutiny.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Times

LONDON.

SATURDAY (4 A. M.), DECEMBER 16.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times in its editorial leader this morning, commenting on Sir Redvers Buller, says:

"Following the unfortunate events which have befallen our forces under Lord Methuen and General Gatacre, this new check to our arms, it must be admitted, is one imposing upon the British nation a much heavier task than contemplated at any period since the war began.

"Since the days of the Indian mutiny the nation has not been confronted with so painful and anxious a situation. We cannot doubt for a moment that the spirit of the British people will remain unmoved, and that it will before long redress the balance in the fortune of war hitherto turned against us with such cruel persistency.

"It is impossible, of course, to form any comprehensive estimate of the results of the disastrous engagement which is briefly recorded in Sir Redvers Buller's telegram to the War office, but, unhappily, the main facts are only too clear. It is not explained how the forces belonging to the other arms were unable to render any effective assistance to the artillery, but the result is too plainly seen that for the moment Buller's advance is paralyzed as completely as that of Methuen and Gatacre.

"The blow is a heavy one, but it is the duty of the government and the people to show that it will not in any degree weaken the resolution to prosecute the war to a successful close."

The Times' dispatches from its special correspondents follow:

Gallantry of the Marines.

CAPE TOWN (Friday)—A visit to Simonstown Hospital confirms the reports of the extraordinary gallantry of the marines at Graspan. These have ninety-two casualities out of a total of 183 in the fight. Many have three wounds, some four. Sixty per cent of the officers and sergeants were hit.

Ordered to the Cape.

CALCUTTA (Friday)—Major General Tucker, commanding the Sikandarabad district, and who had experience in south Africa, has been ordered to the Cape.

Brigadier General Hector MacDonald, commanding the Ambala district, has received similar orders. He will fill General Wauchope's place in command of the Highland Brigade.

New Peruvian Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru (Friday)—The new ministry consists of the following:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Rivaguro.
Minister of Home Affairs—Colonel Parra.
Minister of Justice—Dr. Romero.
Minister of Finance—Dr. Belaunde.
Minister of War—General Velarde.
Minister of Public Works—Colonel Zegarra.

Locomotive Works for Russia.

VIENNA (Friday)—The Politische Correspondens has received information that a Philadelphia firm is negotiating with the Russian government for the construction of a large locomotive manufactory at a suitable point on the Siberian railway. It is also proposed to build a steel foundry for the manufacture of rails. It is estimated that the sum of $5,000,000 will be required, which it is expected will be provided by American capitalists.

Russian View of Von Buelow.

ST. PETERSBURG (Thursday)—According to the comments of the principal Russian newspapers Von Bülow's speech in the Reichstag, concluding parts of which are published here, will be regarded as Germany's official reply to the unguarded remarks of the British Colonial Secretary. It destroys the last trace of everything in Chamberlain's speech calculated to mollify the painful effects on the mind of the British public of the bad news from the seat of war in south Africa, and completely demolishes the chimera of a new triple alliance. This is the view of the Novoe Vremya, which further says:

"England is relegated to the last place by the German Foreign Secretary, who addresses her in a conditional form of speech, of which there is not a trace in his remarks referring to France, Russia, and the United States. The empire of the Hohenzollerns is ready to live in peace and concord with the mistress of the seas if the latter strictly observes that condition of full reciprocity and mutual respect which she so often leaves out of view in dealing with the other powers whose colonial interests are not identical with her own."

LEAVES LONDON WITH SAMPSON

Officer on the Way Home with the Alleged Chicago Water-Works Embezzler.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—The State department has been informed that Sergeant De Roche sailed yesterday from London in charge of Michael J. Sampson. Sampson was arrested at Tipperary, Ireland, on a charge of embezzling the city funds of Chicago while auditor of the Water Works department.

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Buller badly beaten near Colenso. Divided his forces in three parts to force passage across Tugela River. Hart's wing led attack, but suffered severely. Hildyard came to relief and his two field batteries and naval battery were surprised, with loss of eleven guns, of which six were the 12-pound naval quick-firing. Loss of men admitted heavy, but no details. Connaught Rangers suffered most.

Whole British militia may be mobilized. Fear that Buller's defeat may cause Dutch uprising. Navy to be in readiness for foreign complications. Beresford reported to be appointed to Mediterranean fleet.

British claimed to have won a skirmish at Zeutspan and to have repulsed attack on Kuruman. Small losses.

Consul Macrum leaves for home today.

POLITICS.

Philadelphia won Republican National convention on second ballot, Dr. Jamieson's carelessness being held responsible for Chicago's defeat. Chicago led on first ballot, but St. Louis and New York votes went to Philadelphia.

Congressman Lacey thinks Root may be nominated for Vice President. Landis suggests Sereno E. Payne.

American Federation of Labor declared workingmen should vote for friends of their cause regardless of party.

Congressman Miers thinks some rich Southern Democrat will be on ticket with Bryan.

Claim made that Allen's appointment is like Quay's, as Hayward had not qualified.

After conference at White House, Payne decided not to press his resolution.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Difficulties of Globe National Bank of Boston reported due to Rockefeller's hammering of copper stocks he wished to control. Attack caused slump of $200,000,000.

G. R. Nichols this morning will draw up a second petition for a change in the Board of Trade rules. Eleven directors called for.

John P. Squire & Co., pork packers of Boston, failed; assets, $5,000,000; liabilities, $3,000,000.

Dun's says production never was greater, demand for labor greater, and wages higher.

Agricultural department reports United States wheat crop at 547,300,000 bushels.

America ships $1,700,000 in gold to London today. Further shipments to follow.

Chicago Union Traction securities listed on New York Stock Exchange.

Philadelphia firm may build locomotive factory in Russia.

High price of wool restricts production of textiles in Austria.

FOREIGN.

On New Year's eve Kaiser will require all Ambassadors to march past him at midnight in honor of what he says is beginning of new century.

Georges Wenlersse predicts conquest of world by United States and American enterprise threatens Europe with industrial ruin.

Pope Leo's allocution complains of Czar's action in excluding Vatican from peace conference. Pope's feebleness increases.

Despite persistent reports of anti-British intrigues in Abyssinia Menelek shows no signs of action.

Italian Ministers of War and Justice agreed to abolish Italian Supreme War Tribunal.

Russian press insists upon compensation from Turkey for German concessions.

Delcasse said France's foreign policy is not menacing but conciliating.

Berlin will have an imitation of Philadelphia's commercial museum.

Direct telegraph line to be built from Buda-Pesth to Constantinople.

M. Numa Droz, ex-President of Switzerland, died.

Dutch Chamber voted against naval increase.

German syndicate will lend Sultan money.

Heavy snow-storms in Italy block traffic.

Italian government to investigate Mafia.

Tolstoi's health is better.

LOCAL.

Corporation Counsel Walker said city would lose suit to establish validity of cheaper gas ordinance, as well as $250,000 paid annually to the city on condition it does not attack the combine in court.

Dr. Thomas and others interested in the midcontinent congress of religions will form a church circuit to cover Mississippi Valley, reaching persons who do not attend regular services.

County board's Hospital committee ordered returned to the merchants fifty-five barrels of flour, four beef carcasses, and three cans of milk against which complaints had been lodged.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road has prepared ordinance granting it right to use the trolley on all its lines in Chicago. Compensation would be $500 a year for each mile.

Northwestern "L" rushing work north and south of Wells street bridge. Company expects to run cars on one track after Jan. 1, hoping thereby to retain franchise.

Captain Lawson, Evanston life-saver, found footprints of man who had walked to end of the pier, but none returning. Dragged for a body but found none.

Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia writes to Dr. Senn apropos of a reported holdup that Chicago cannot be counted more than half civilized.

Illinois Supreme Court decided Sanitary District liable for damages from overflows to bottom lands along Desplaines River diversion.

Dr. A. R. Jenkins says there is no better air in the world for the treatment of consumption than Chicago's.

Leonard Goodwin hooted down at Single Tax club meeting while defending the government.

James A. Royal and Theodore A. Birch found guilty of bucket-shopping.

Business women admit that they marry seldom and do not rear families.

Clouds may hide lunar eclipse tonight.

DOMESTIC.

Civil Service league denounced President's order withdrawing thousands of places from merit law as "first unmistakable backward step by a federal administration" since law was passed.

Congressman Marsh thinks free trade with Porto Rico would hurt American labor.

Molineux's defense will attack evidence of handwriting expert.

Whaleback Arthur Orr ashore at Cove Island.

Currency debate continued in House.

Marsh will contest withdrawn.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Drinking of wood alcohol responsible for several deaths of sailors.

Continued criticism of rations served soldiers in Philippines.

One thousand additional recruits to be sent to Philippines.

Filipinos defeated in Negros.

SPORTING.

The National league passed resolutions asking that soldiers and sailors be supplied with implements to play baseball.

Douglas and Davis will play final round for Atlantic City golf cup.

Billy Stift gained decision over Jack McCormick in six rounds.

LOSS OF THE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM CHICAGO, 25 TO 24.

This City Leads on First Ballot, but in Verification of Second Philadelphia Has 25 to 24—Claim That Dr. Jamieson Forgot to Vote and So Lost the Meeting—St. Louis Men Offended at Miller's Allusion to "Suburb"—Payne's Resolution Abandoned.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Republican National convention will meet in Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 19. Chicago lost it by one vote. The final ballot was 25 for Philadelphia and 24 for Chicago.

As near as can be learned, Dr. Jamieson lost the convention for Chicago by failing to vote at a critcal time. The first ballot stood 20 for Chicago, 13 for Philadelphia, 9 for St. Louis, and 7 for New York. Then the second ballot was ordered. This was announced by the sergeant-at-arms to the watchers at the door as 24 for Philadelphia, 23 for Chicago, and 1 for St. Louis. The officers of the committee say this is a mistake, and that the ballot as announced was 24 for Chicago, the four New England men and one other having redeemed their promise, 23 for Philadelphia, and 1 for St. Louis. Thereupon Mr. Kerens of St. Louis attempted openly to change his vote to Philadelphia, but Chairman Hanna ruled that this could not be done, as no change could possibly be made on a secret ballot.

There was "one vote shy," as the Senator expressed it, and he made a call for the missing member. When no response was made the chairman took his own hat, and as each member's name was called the committeeman deposited his ballot personally. On this third ballot, for such it really was, although called only a verification of the second, one Chicago supporter, said to be Scott of West Virginia, changed over to Philadelphia, and Gibbs of New York changed from Philadelphia to Chicago, while Kerens voted for Philadelphia and another change was made also to Philadelphia. This made a lead of two for the City of Brotherly Love, but the missing member voted for Chicago, leaving Philadelphia with a bare majority of one.

Say He Forgot to Vote.

The missing vote on the second ballot was that of a Chicago man. Dr. Jamieson was one of the tellers, and his associates allowed the story to leak out that he forgot to vote. They do not charge him with intentional treachery to his own city, but it is manifest that if his memory had not played him false Chicago would have had twenty-five votes on the second ballot and would have secured the convention.

Dr. Jamieson is said to have admitted the fact to several of the members of the committee, but later he said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that the missing man was Congressman Curtis of Iowa. Other members says this is not so, and those in charge of the tally admitted tonight that Jamieson was the guilty man. He made a splendid speech for Chicago in the executive session, and they do not charge him with having failed intentionally to cast his vote.

There is another feature which shows how narrow was Philadelphia's victory. Kurtz of Ohio was not present. His proxy is said to have been held by Senator Foraker of Ohio, who was for Chicago. He, too, was absent, the reason for his failure not being known. It is assumed he may have paired with Senator Wolcott of Colorado, who was also absent and who was credited against Chicago.

Influences Against Chicago.

The deciding influences were, first, the friendship of the administration for Philadelphia, and, secondly, the determination of Colonel Dick, Secretary of the national committee, to secure a preliminary campaign fund; and, thirdly, the combination made by the Southern committee to beat the Payne resolution.

Chicago led at the start, but on the second ballot the entire St. Louis strength of nine votes was thrown to Philadelphia, practically all of these being Southern men. Colonel Dick, Secretary of the committee, had a proxy from Arizona and voted for Philadelphia, for which city he had openly worked for two days. Mr. Barnes of Ohio had a proxy from Oklahoma, and he also voted openly for the City of Brotherly Love.

The first vote taken showed Chicago 20; Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 9; and New York, 7. The second ballot, which was taken by tellers, showed 24 for Philadelphia, 23 for Chicago, and 1 for St. Louis. When this was verified and each committeeman required to drop his own ballot in the hat, the result was 25 to 24 in favor of Philadelphia, there being two vacancies—Colorado and Ohio.

On the abstract question of location there is no doubt Chicago had a majority of the committee, but the word was passed around this morning that Senator Hanna favored Philadelphia. It was this fact, coupled with the attitude of the Southern men, which decided the matter. The administration was known to be opposed to the passage of the Payne resolution, cutting down the representation of the South in the national convention. In explanation of this attitude of the administration against Chicago, Colonel Dick said after the meeting:

"We are particularly anxious to make this coming convention spectacular. Grant was nominated by acclamation in Philadelphia in 1872, and it would be nice for President McKinley to have the same honor in the same place. Chicago has had so many conventions that the gathering would be more or less swallowed up there, while Philadelphia will make it a national event and carry off the thing with a whoop."

St. Louis Men Offended.

The actual decision of the affair was the throwing of the St. Louis vote to Philadelphia, and regarding that Colonel Dick Kerens of the city by the big bridge said:

"President Miller of the Hamilton club of Chicago was unfortunate enough to make the St. Louis crowd angry. When I called his attention to the fact that in enumerating the different cities he had omitted St. Louis, instead of conciliating us he snubbed us by declaring St. Louis was only a suburb of Chicago; and that is not a good way to get votes."

As a matter of fact, it is believed this unfortunate statement had but little to do with this result, as it was an arranged thing for the St. Louis people to throw their votes to Philadelphia after the first ballot. This arrangement was made with Kerens and was carried out to the letter. The Payne resolution goes over until tomorrow, but even its friends admit its defeat, as the combination against it of the Southern men with the administration forces is apparently too strong to be overcome.

Tanner's Alleged Opposition.

Governor Tanner's influence is supposed to have been cast against Chicago, but he disappeared this morning, and, so far as can be learned, did not influence a vote in the committee. As nearly as can be figured out the votes for Chicago on the first ballot were Illinois, Nevada, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, Wash-

(Continued on fourth page.)

HOOT DOWN LEONARD GOODWIN.

Speech Before Single Tax Club Stopped by Hisses and Derisive Calls — He Gives Audience Warm Farewell.

Leonard Goodwin of the Marquette club was hooted down last night at Handel Hall by members of the Chicago Single Tax club.

Mr. Goodwin and Professor H. B. Loomis were engaged in debating the question:

Resolved, That President McKinley's policy in the Philippines should be sustained.

Mr. Goodwin had the affirmative, Professor Loomis the negative. The latter, in closing his speech, attacked the administration bitterly, and questioned the sincerity of its motives in dealing with the Filipinos both before and after Dewey's victory.

Mr. Goodwin took exception to that part of the address, saying that as a citizen and not as a contestant in a debate he disapproved of the remarks of a man who was a professor in a school and who accused his government by innuendo of willful deceit.

This statement was met by a volley of hisses and cat calls that came from part of the audience, and Mr. Goodwin was unable to proceed. The chairman of the meeting and Professor Loomis appealed to the audience, but without effect, so Mr. Goodwin seized his hat and coat.

"I have been in a blacksmith shop and have heard the ill-smelling water hiss when a red-hot iron was thrust into it," he said. "I came to your meeting upon your invitation, as a guest, and thought I was coming among gentlemen. I have discovered my error. Good-night."

With that Mr. Goodwin left the hall, more hisses and derisive calls being given by the audience. The club immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole to devise ways and means to pour oil on the troubled waters.

CRAZY SOLDIER TRIES TO SLAY.

Fort Myer Trooper Barricades a Room and Shoots to Kill—Is Finally Disabled.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Kipling's story, "In the Matter of a Private," written years ago in India about a British soldier, was duplicated almost exactly today at Fort Myer, near this city.

Nicholas Davis of Troop B, Third Cavalry, an enlisted man from Kentucky, went daft over real or fancied wrongs, and, aggravated by drink, obtained a Krag-Jorgensen, barricaded himself in the troop's quarters, and began firing in every direction. He shot at every one, soldier or civilian, who came within range. Fortunately, his marksmanship was not good, and his bullets did no injury.

The commandant at the fort, after exhausting all efforts to capture the crazy trooper without sacrificing the lives of any of his men, finally ordered him to be shot. A sergeant took a single shot at the crazed soldier. Only Davis' head and the stock and barrel of his rifle could be seen above the window sill. The sergeant's bullet broke the ammunition chamber of the Krag-Jorgensen, driving the pieces of metal into Davis' face and head, stunning but not killing him. Davis was secured, and will probably be sent to an asylum.

BLAINE CONQUERS A COUNT.

Nephew of Statesman and Titled Russian Figure in a Scene at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 15.—James F. Blaine, a nephew of James G. Blaine, and secretary of the Minneapolis Wholesale Grocers' association, today marched Count Meyerdorf of Prussia out of his office at the end of a revolver.

The exact cause of the trouble is not known, as neither party will discuss the matter, but it is said that the Count slapped Mr. Blaine on the face and the forced march followed.

The Count later challenged Mr. Blaine to a duel at Minnehaha Park at sunrise tomorrow morning, but the person to whom he intrusted the challenge tore it up.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 15.—Myendorf was a resident of Duluth for some months, having a position in the land office. He was discharged last May, the reason not being made public. His temper got him into several scrapes here.

SANTA CLAUS FOR DYING CHILD.

Parents of Cleveland Boy Provide a Kris Kringle with a Load of Toys.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Gordon Cooke, aged 4 years, died here today smiling at a living Santa Claus. A month ago the child was hurt in an accident that resulted in paralysis of the spine. He realized that death was at hand, and made many inquiries about the other world, asking particularly of Santa Claus. The chief regret of the child in dying was that he would not be here when Santa Claus came, so a message was sent to Santa by the parents, and just before the boy died Santa Claus arrived, bringing such a load of toys that the baby died happy.

HENRY IVES COBB AS A CHEF.

Dresses as One at Fancy Costume Ball and Looks the Part So as to Deceive Experts.

Henry Ives Cobb, architect of the Government Building, who is in the city, attended a fancy dress ball last night in the costume of a chef, and so thoroughly did he look the part that he deceived his most intimate friends. Landlord Southgate of the Auditorium Hotel, in a spirit of fun, took Mr. Cobb into the kitchen and introduced him to the Auditorium chef as one whom he had engaged to take the place. The real chef was so impressed with Mr. Cobb's appearance that he accepted him for what he seemed to be, as did the others in the kitchen.

FREDERICK EARLING IS KILLED.

Brother of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul President Meets Death in Iowa Accident.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15.—Word was received here tonight that Frederick Earling of this city, chief of telegraph construction and brother of A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, had died from injuries received this evening in a fall beneath the wheels of a work train at Nemaha, Ia.

CLOUDS MAY HIDE THE ECLIPSE.

Moon Will Touch Earth's Shadow at 5:45 This Evening and Reach Greatest Obscuration at 7:26.

It is possible that Chicago may have to take the astronomer's word for the lunar eclipse tonight. Clouds and snow flurries may hide the phenomenon from view. But at 5:45 o'clock the moon will be above the horizon and just entering the earth's shadow. At 7:26 o'clock, only 1-250 of its diameter will be in the light of the sun. From then until 9:07 o'clock the moon will be emerging from the earth's shadow

BIG FAILURE IN BOSTON.

J. P. SQUIRE & CO., PORK PACKERS, GO UNDER FOR $3,000,000.

Assets, However, Amount to $5,000,000 and Assignee Is Confident Affairs Will Be Wound Up in Good Shape—Story of How Standard Oil Forced Globe National Men to Sell Boston and Montana Copper Stock and Thus Secured Control of the Output.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The John P. Squire & Co. pork packing corporation, one of the largest concerns in its line in the East, made an assignment late this afternoon to Lawyer Heman W. Chaplin. The failure is due to the complications from which the Globe National Bank has just been extricated, and it is understood that many—if not most—of the banks in the city hold the concern's paper.

The liabilities are said to be $3,000,000 and the assets $5,000,000. The corporation is capitalized at $1,000,000 and has been doing a business of some $15,000,000 annually.

Frank O. Squire is the President, Walter L. Hill the Vice President, Fred F. Squire the Secretary, and the other directors are John P. Squire, John P. Wyman, and L. Fred Cooke. The corporation was formed to carry on the business of the late John P. Squire and has paid 6 per cent dividends.

Monday it was announced that the Swifts of Chicago were about concluding a deal for the absorption of the Squire business and that the scheme would probably be carried out by Jan. 1, 1900.

Branches of the parent company involved include in this city Frank O. Squire & Co., F. F. Squire & Co., Joseph Squire & Co., Squire & Co., and stores in New York, Lawrence, Portland, Worcester, and Bath.

Talk with Assignee.

In an interview tonight Mr. Chaplin said: "The assignment was the direct result of tightness in the money market. Practically all the indebtedness is to banks. These banks found it necessary to call their loans. The Squire company could not raise the money to meet them all at such short notice and it was deemed best to make an assignment. There is a clean $2,000,000 margin of assets over liabilities and there are no incumbrances on any o fthe Squire property. The house is in a sound financial condition and is now doing a large and profitable business. It may be that the company was a bit overconfident as to its credit, and when this call came so suddenly it, therefore, found the corporation unprepared."

May Be Absorbed by Swift.

As to the rumor that the John P. Squire company was to be absorbed by the Swifts, Mr. Chaplin said there had been some talk of it, and he regarded it as likely. But he did not think it would come about just at present, and not until the financial situation in general is much better than it is at present.

Mr. Chaplin explained that the two concerns, the Squire and the Swifts, were not on quite the same footing, as the latter has a million dollar mortgage on its property and the former has none at all. He said that John P. Squire & Co. would go ahead, straightening out its affairs as expeditiously as possible, and some time after the beginning of the new year, if the money market should get into better shape for the floating of a big enterprise, there might be a consolidation of the Squire and Swift interests.

Squeezed by Standard Oil.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—It is generally believed in financial circles that the difficulties of the Globe National Bank, which were on Thursday relieved by the Boston clearing-house by means of funds supplied by the Standard Oil company, were the outgrowth of the battle royal between the New England owners of the great Boston and Montana copper mine in Butte, Mont., and the Standard Oil company for the control of this rich property.

It is believed that the assistance rendered the bank was not forthcoming until the actual ownership of the mine had passed from A. S. Bigelow and his associates in the Globe National Bank to H. H. Rogers and James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, who went to Boston Wednesday night to represent John D. Rockefeller and the other Standard Oil interests.

The explanation of the recent action of the Standard Oil company in anticipating its January regular dividend, amounting to about $7,000,000, would be explained by this transaction. The money was needed by Messrs. Rockefeller and Rogers to complete one of the greatest coups since they founded the Standard Oil company upon the wrecks of every competing oil refinery in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.

Plan to Corner Copper.

When the Standard Oil company first began to lay the foundations of the Amalgamated Copper company it found that a complete monopoly of the copper product of the United States was not possible without the purchase of the Anaconda, United Verde, and Montana Ore Purchasing company, in addition to the other companies already controlled by John D. Rockefeller. Anaconda was easily inveigled into the deal, Marcus Daly and J. B. Haggin set their price for their holdings, and it was paid. Satisfactory arrangements were made with the Montana Ore Purchasing company.

The Boston and Montana mine could not be bought. A. S. Bigelow of the Globe National Bank owned the biggest block of stock. It was not quite a controlling interest. They held proxies, however, which virtually amount to control. They refused to sell to Mr. Rockefeller. Then the war began.

Boston and Montana stock was selling at 398. The Standard Oil interests began a systematic attack on all the copper stocks. Big interests were forced to throw their holdings on the market. Since then copper stocks in Boston have slumped $200,000,000 in value.

Succeed in Breaking the Stock.

In the meantime the Anaconda mine, instigated by Standard Oil, began a suit against the Boston and Montana mine in Butte, alleging that the latter had undermined the veins of the Anaconda and that the rich ore from which the Boston and Montana had been paying its fat dividends was really stolen underground from the Anaconda mine. The charge was false, and it has since been so proven, but it broke the stock from 398 to 226, and to save themselves the Bigelow interests threw the mine into the hands of a receiver.

The contest in the open market for the control of the stock became more bitter than ever. It is said that the Globe National Bank crowd began buying the stock at 223 and putting it up at the bank as collateral for further loans to purchase stock. This process was continued until the bank was loaded up with the stock and had little working surplus. The Standard Oil company used all of its enormous influence to keep money out of New York and Boston and to depress the New York stock market, with a view of forcing the Globe National Bank to disgorge its Boston and Montana holdings. Stocks rallied at the instant in New York and fifteen "coppers" went up in Boston. Boston and Montana, which on Dec. 8 sold at 237½, today rallied to 250.

WOMAN WINS A HORSE RACE.

Mrs. Jessie Prindle Supplants Man in the Sulky and Captures the Event.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—There is a new racing genius on the Highland Park track, a new toast for New Brunswick (N. J.) men, and all because of the way Pine Knot won the race today.

"It was all through the love of a woman, Driver Jessie, they say. Pine Knot could tell you all about it if he would. His eloquent eyes and soft nose that rubbed Driver Jessie's cheek at the end of the final heat, when the whole field was in a tumult of enthusiasm, told his appreciation of her aid.

Pine Knot is a horse. He was entered in one of the trotting races. He had been beaten in the first heat because his driver did not know how to handle him and ill-treated him. The second heat was about to begin, when Mrs. Jessie Prindle, who had driven over with her husband, saw the distress of the horse, and declared she could drive him to victory. The owner of the horse overheard her remark and told her to go ahead and win. Mrs. Prindle threw aside her hat, had her skirts pinned up around her, and took her seat on the sulky. The horse seemed to feel the kind touch of the woman on the lines and responded gamely. He won the next two heats handily, and Mrs. Prindle was a heroine.

REMOVAL OF MAINE VICTIMS.

Bishop of Havana Waives Cemetery Charges in This Case—People Want Municipal Control.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Bishop of Havana has agreed to waive all cemetery charges in connection with the removal from Colon Cemetery of the bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster. Father Chidwick, chaplain of the destroyed battleship, is indignant at a charge made by a local paper that the Bishop demands $2 for a permit to remove each body. This statement is absolutely false.

At today's meeting of the Havana convention of delegates to the Cuban league and national party it was decided to send a petition to Washington requesting that the Mayors of municipalities be elected by the direct vote of the people and that their election need not be confirmed by any higher authority.

The Cubano today expresses great satisfaction at the approaching change in the Cuban side of the administration, asserting that the general opinion is one of satisfaction, owing to the character of General Wood. It is not expected that there will be any radical change of policy.

FOOTPRINTS LEAD TO THE LAKE.

Evanston Life-Saver Finds Marks of Man Walking to Pier's End, but None Returning.

Captain Lawson of the Evanston Life Saving station discovered in the fresh snow early yesterday morning footprints which led past the station and out to the end of the fifty-foot pier, but there were no returning prints. The water at the end of the pier is six feet deep and there were no marks in the snow to show how the maker of the prints returned to shore. The prints were those of a shoe or boot No. 9 or 10 in size.

Captain Lawson was convinced that the man who had walked out on the pier had jumped into the water. For two hours he dragged the lake in the vicinity of the pier, and again in the afternoon he worked three hours, but no trace of the supposed suicide was found.

The Evanston police said last night that nobody had been reported as missing and that they had not heard of Captain Lawson's discovery.

HUNTER ARRESTED AT TANGIER.

Former Railroad Auditor of Atlanta, Ga., Accused of Shortage in His Accounts.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—United States Consul Gummere at Tangier cabled the State department today that the Moorish authorities have just arrested Thomas J. Hunter, who is wanted in Atlanta, Ga., on a charge of defaulting in his accounts as auditor of a railroad.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1899.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Partly cloudy, with possibly light snow flurries.

Sun rises at 7:22; sets at 4:30.

Moon rises at 5:13 p. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 London Times' News and Views.
Philadelphia Gets Convention.
Big Failure in Boston.
General Buller's Army Defeated.
2 Effects of Boer Victory.
3 Steamer Arthur Orr on the Rocks.
Sees Peril for Europe.
New Demands on Turkey.
No Fear in Abyssinia.
Protest from Pope Leo.
Kaiser and Pope Disagree.
Civil Service Order Criticised.
4 American Federation of Labor.
5 General News of New York.
County Returns Hospital Supplies.
6 League Wants Ball Played in Army.
Stift Wins from McCormick.
Long Shot Wins at Tanforan Races.
7 Weekly Review of Trade.
New Change in Board Rules.
8 Blames Chicago for a Holdup.
9 Gossip from Washington.
Kentucky Row in Congress.
Church Circuit to Be Formed.
New St. Paul Trolley Ordinance.
14 Transfer of Leland Hotel Property.
16 Under Secretary's Title Questioned.
Talk of Cupid and Suffrage.
Tenement-House Exhibit Ready.

Pages.
4 Railroads.
10 Commercial.
11 Literature.
12 Editorial.
13 Lake Marine.
14 Insurance.
16 Society.
16 Fontenoy.
16 Short Story.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN		Aller
COPENHAGEN		Thingvalla.
GENOA		Ems
HAVRE		La Champagne.
MANILA		Olympia.
NEW YORK	St. of Nebraska.	
QUEENSTOWN	Umbria	
ROTTERDAM	Spaarndam	Maasdam.

BULLER'S ARMY DEFEATED ON THE TUGELA.

Eleven Guns Lost and Many Men Killed and Wounded in Attempt to Relieve Ladysmith.

BATTLE AT THE FORDS.

Attempt to Force a Passage of the River Meets with Disaster and Is Followed by Retreat.

BOER FIRE IS RESISTLESS.

Feared in London That General Joubert Will Try to Capture Ladysmith Today by Direct Assault.

VICTORY ON TRANSVAAL HOLIDAY

GENERAL BULLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the text of General Buller's dispatch announcing his reverse:

"Buller to Lansdowne: Chieveley Camp, Dec. 15, 6:20 p. m.—I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela River, and it was my intention to force a passage through at one of them. They are about two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. General Hart was to attack the left drift, General Hildyard the right road, and General Lyttleton was to take the center and to support either. Early in the day I saw that General Hart would not be able to force a passage and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry, and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Colonel I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

"I then ordered General Hildyard to advance, which he did, and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso station and the house near the bridge. At that moment I heard that the whole artillery I had sent to support the attack—the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Field Batteries and six naval 12-pounder quick-firers, under Colonel Long, had advanced close to the river in Long's desire to be within effective range. It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for troops in a donga, and desperate efforts were being made to bring out the field guns.

"The fire, however, was too severe, and only two were saved, by Captain Schofield and some drivers whose names I will furnish.

"Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the eighteen horses thirteen were killed, and, as several drivers were wounded, I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage. Unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of General Barton's brigade.

"The day was intensely hot and most trying on the troops, whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire one. The losses in General Hunt's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded, I hope, is not large. The Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Field Batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chevely.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 16, 3 a. m.—Sir Redvers Buller, the idol of the British army, the man on whom the hopes of the nation have rested to retrieve the glory lost at Rietfontein, Stormberg, and Magersfontein, has been ingloriously routed by General Joubert with the loss of eleven guns and so many men that they are still unaccounted.

This news is official, being received at the War office long after midnight from Sir Redvers Buller himself. That it will shock England without measure when read in this morning's papers is certain. Then the question will probably be asked, What next will the Boers do to us? The reply may not be the fall of Ladysmith, but that is feared as most probable.

Boer Fourth of July.

Today is a holy one with the Boers. It is known as Dingaan Verslagen day, and the Boers devoutly believe that whatever fate the Lord metes out to them today is a certain omen of the ultimate result. The day celebrates one of the earliest victories of the Boers over their enemies, and it was a brilliant one. It was sixty-one years ago that a force numbering barely 464 Boers, under Andries Pretorious, gave battle to the Zulu chief at Dingaan and defeated his force of 12,000 savages completely. From this day the Boers were never really defeated. The day has been elaborately celebrated as the United States Fourth of July every year since.

Hence it will be surprising if General Joubert does not lead a victorious army to Ladysmith today and attempt its capture, that the national omen of eventual victory over the British may come true.

Sir Redvers Buller's report of his defeat is concise and manly. He starts with the

words, "I regret to report a serious reverse." Then he relates the story in a straightforward manner. He says nothing about stampeded mules or misinformation from guides. So far as the general result is concerned he blames no one. Colonel Long, in command of the captured batteries, undoubtedly made a serious blunder, yet Sir Redvers Buller does not chide. He merely intimates that Long was overzealous.

General Buller has been preparing for this move almost a month. When he decided to divide the British army into three columns he considered the relief of Ladysmith the most serious task of the three, and elected to accomplish it himself. He worked quietly and carefully, and not until the report of his reverse was received did even the War office know what his plans were.

Attack Well Planned.

No doubt the attack was well thought out, but the Boers, with their almost magical spy system, knew everything and were alert. To their preparedness was added a powerful ally in the Tugela River, which sometimes is badly swollen. The combination defeated Buller's plans from beginning to end.

Advance at Daylight.

Buller's camp since assuming command of the central column has been at Chieveley. From here he led his troops in full strength at 4 o'clock on Friday morning.

There were only two fordable places on the Tugela in the vicinity, and these were two miles apart. Buller intended forcing a passage through one of them with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. He placed General Hart to attack the left drift, while General Hildyard forced the right road, General Lyttleton being instructed to stand ready to support either.

Order Comes Too Late.

General Hart made a spirited attempt to push through the ford, but, General Buller says, he saw early in the day that the feat was impossible, and he ordered Hart to withdraw.

Before the orders were delivered, however, General Hart had led the Connaught Rangers in the attack, suffering severe loss, which included among the wounded Colonel Brooke.

Upon learning of General Hart's ill-luck Buller ordered General Hildyard to advance. This the latter did, using the East Surreys and occupying Colenso station and the houses near the bridge.

Ten Guns Abandoned.

It was at this juncture that Sir Redvers Buller was advised the whole Fourteenth and Sixteenth Field Batteries and six naval 12-pounder quick-firing guns, twelve in all, which had been sent back to aid Hildyard, were out of action.

General Long, commanding the guns, in his desire to be within effective range, as Buller puts it, advanced close to the river, which proved to be overrun by the Boers. Joubert's men suddenly opened a galling fire, and the close range the British gunners sought almost resulted in their annihilation.

As it was thirteen out of eighteen horses used to drag the cannon were killed and several drivers wounded. The gunners stood by their guns for a time, but the Boers' fire became so fierce that Long's men were forced to fall back.

General Buller says some of the wagon teams got shelter for the troops in a donga, and a desperate effort was made to drag the field guns back, but only two out of the entire dozen were saved. This was done in almost miraculous fashion by Captain Schofield and some of the drivers, whose names General Buller will mention for gallantry.

Declines Another Attack.

As soon as he learned that the second attempt, which was as gallant as the first made by another officer, whose name is as yet unknown, had failed, apparently, General Long wanted to make another attack at the same point, but General Buller refused permission. He explains in his report that it seemed that such a movement would only be a shell mark for the enemy and result in the sacrifice of life if the attempt was made to force a passage unsupported by artillery.

This point being settled, General Buller directed the defeated troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

During the time General Buller was having his setbacks near the ford and even later, the Boers kept pressing him on the right flank, but they were pressed back, however, by Lord Dundonald's mounted men and a part of General Barton's brigade.

Gallantry of the Troops.

General Buller describes the weather as being intensely hot and most trying to the troops, whose conduct was excellent. He sums up his losses as being ten guns abandoned and one lost by shell fire. He fears the casualties in General Hart's brigade are heavy, and suspects that the losses are severe in the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth field batteries.

After the engagement General Buller retired to his camp at Chieveley.

In a Serious Predicament.

The loss of the eleven guns places him in a serious predicament. He can perhaps replace them with naval guns in a fortnight's time from the warships at the Cape or at Durban, but it will require much longer to get more field guns.

Of course he has some guns left, but far from enough to venture on another attack.

May Attack Ladysmith Today.

Thus the Boers are today in better position to take Ladysmith than ever before. The only way Buller can possibly come to General White's assistance is over the Tugela River. Even if he had the men and guns needed, the bridge is destroyed and the Boers are in full control of the only fords. Joubert is now free to go ahead and attack White without fear of interruption by Buller.

The Boers, being the attacking force, might not under ordinary circumstances come out as well as when on the defensive, but with the double inspiration of Dingaan's Vereiagen day and the rout of Buller, added to flush the Boer victories over Gatacre and Methuen and the hope to capture the British stronghold and put an end to the war, they will probably go into the fight more sanguine than ever in the history of the Transvaal.

General MacDonald's Appointment.

General MacDonald, who has been called from India to take the place of General Wauchope, is the only General in the British army who has risen from the ranks. His appointment suggests the suspicion that the War office is growing tired of the fancy Generals now being defeated daily at the front, and has decided to call in a few real fighters. General MacDonald served nine years in the ranks. He had a brilliant career in the Afghan campaign, in the former Transvaal war, in Egypt, and, lastly, in command of the brigade at Omdurman, where, but for his generalship, the slaughter of the Soudanese troops would have been unavoidable. He was taken prisoner at Majuba, and has always been anxious to give the Boers a return.

Colonel Tucker also has qualification. He has seen active service in south Africa. He commanded the left in the operations against Sekukuni in 1878. He commanded the Eightieth Regiment in the Zulu war in 1879, and also a regiment in Woods' column in the march through Zululand and at the engagement at Ulundi.

Both appointments are enthusiastically approved in military circles.

One Boer Attack Fails.

Later reports furnish some balm for wrenched British spirits.

The attempt of the Boers to cut Methuen's communication at Zoutspan Drift, on the Orange River, is officially reported as having been repulsed, the enemy retreating upon Goemansberg with the loss of Captain Bradshaw, three killed, and eight wounded on our side, while the attacking party is said to have suffered more heavily.

Successful Sortie at Kimberley.

The garrison at Kimberley, according to another official dispatch, made a demonstration on the 9th and put one of the Boer guns out of action. Pretoria advices say an attack on Mafeking was repulsed on the 10th.

In Sir Charles Warren, who has arrived at the Cape, the British have confidence. He is a soldier of vast experience, ranking both Methuen and Gatacre, and can be appointed in either of these commands without ruffling professional susceptibilities.

Views of London Press.

The Post hopes to brace the British public in the following editorial:

"The British public has proved itself made up of men in the truest sense of the word. It must do so again, and endeavor to find consolation in the fact that the War office has decided to dispatch at once the Sixth and Seventh Divisions, and to make good the losses sustained by the artillery."

The Telegraph says: "Our scouting seems once more to have been inadequate, for General Buller cannot thoroughly have known the overwhelming number and exact positions of the enemy. General Long seems to have only discovered that the river was full of the enemy when he got quite close with his guns. Only seven guns were saved. It is now a familiar story. Too much is being attempted with a force unequal to the difficulty. There must be 30,000 men in Buller's command, but we are not told where the others are."

News Received in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 16, 3 a. m.—The War office made public the report of Sir Redvers Buller's defeat shortly after midnight, and the War office was crowded in twenty minutes by people clamoring for news.

The report was posted and the crowd stood about commenting eagerly. There was no clamor, but men declared: "This means the calling out of all the militia, and that the volunteers must be summoned at once for duty." Some of the expressions heard were:

"Why didn't he sit tight?"

"What we wanted was time or a victory."

"All the disloyal Cape Dutch will be up now."

As Seen by a Military Expert.

The Post military expert says:

"Buller was yesterday defeated with heavy loss in an attempt to force a passage of the Tugela near Colenso. The brief dispatch mentions four brigades of infantry and mounted troops under Lord Dundonald. There were two fords two miles apart. Hart was to try to force that on the left, Hildyard that on the right, and General Lyttleton to support one or the other, while Barton's brigade and the mounted men protected the right flank.

"The impression made by the dispatch is that the action is rather a repulse than a defeat. Buller's attack was not pushed home, but broken off in the middle, owing to the loss of three batteries. He can and will renew the attempt, and until that has happened it is premature to suppose that a decisive battle has taken place. But the repulse is a serious matter, for it must react on the situation in Cape Colony. It does not directly endanger the position of White's force, which may yet be saved."

Effect of the News.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Dec. 16.—4:30 a. m.—The news of General Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspaper comment today is confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disappointment and of the necessity of calmness and redoubled efforts to retrieve the position. This latest check is regarded as the most serious event in Great Britain's military history since the Indian mutiny.

Mobilize Another Division.

Immediately on receiving the news the War office decided to mobilize still another division and to replace the losses of artillery. The necessary reinforcements will be hurried off as speedily as possible.

Troops Due at Cape Town.

Fifteen transports are due to arrive at Cape Town between Dec. 17 and Jan. 8, with about 15,000 troops of all arms, but unless General Buller is able to renew the attack, which is exceedingly doubtful, the British Generals will be compelled for another fortnight or more to remain practically on the defensive.

The latest dispatches indicate the continued bombardment of Ladysmith, whose position is now perilous.

Major General Sir Herbert Charles Chermside has been appointed to command the Fourteenth Brigade in the Seventh Division.

The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men in the fight at Magersfontein, just issued, shows fifty-five killed, 258 wounded (twenty-one severely), and seventy-six missing. This, however, is apparently not a complete list.

GEN. BULLER, SEVERELY DEFEATED YESTERDAY.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa reports a loss of eleven guns and a heavy casualty list in an attempt to cross the Tugela Ford.

TELLS OF METHUEN'S SURPRISE.

Julian Ralph Describes the Manner in Which the Highland Brigade Was Ambushed.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 16, 3 a. m.—Julian Ralph, in a dispatch to the Daily Mail dated at Modder River on Dec. 12 (Tuesday) says:

"Lord Methuen's force this morning returned to camp, bringing the dead and wound.

"The extraordinary feature of the fight was the manner in which the Highlanders were surprised. The brigade began the advance at 3:30 o'clock, and in a short time all the battalions were swinging along in quarter column formation, just as if on parade.

"Suddenly the whole length of the trench of the enemy in front of them burst into flame and a tremendous rifle fire poured into their ranks.

"Our men fell just as ripe fruit drops from a shaken tree. The brigade was under the impression that it had to march to a distant kopje. Some of the men were under the belief they were to be marched round the end of it and attack it from the other side. The deadly volley was so unexpected as to cause a panic, which, however, was only momentary.

"Some of the men say two soldiers accidentally fired their rifles just before attacked. This apprised the enemy of their approach.

"Others, notably the chaplain, saw a light flashed at the right of the line as if one of the enemy was signaling to his companions. The instant the light was shown one of the Boers fired a single shot. This was immediately followed by the concerted attack."

FAIL TO DRAW THE BOER FIRE.

British Guns at Modder River Shell the Enemy's Trenches Without Result.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MODDER RIVER, Dec. 15, 11:35 a. m.—There was a reconnoissance in force towards Magersfontein this morning by a big naval gun, four twelve-pounders, one howitzer, and one field battery, supported by the Grenadiers of the Ninth Brigade.

The naval guns opened fire at a range of 7,000 yards, the Howitzer at 4,000, and the field battery at 3,000. They shelled the trenches and kopjes with shrapnel and lyddite.

The Boers made no sign except occasionally firing two guns stationed in the center of the kopjes.

The Infantry skirmished out within a mile and a half of the trenches without drawing fire. Evidently the Boers are making no attempt to close in on Modder camp.

The whole force was withdrawn at 7 o'clock, the big gun on the enemy's left taking the opportunity to shell the retiring limbers of artillery and the infantry. We had no casualties, although the enemy's shells were accurate.

TROOPS UNDER BULLER'S COMMAND.

The subjoined table shows the troops composing General Buller's First Army Corps, a large part of which was in the engagement. The names of the regiments given are correct and technical. A recapitulation of the various dragoons, horse and foot, in General Buller's command, indicates that he had with him little fewer than 40,000 men and 110 guns. Here is the list:

Household Cavalry.

(First squadron from each regiment together forming the composite regiment from the Household Brigade.)

First Squadron First Life Guards	500
First Squadron Second Life Guards	500
First Squadron Royal Horse Guards (the Blues)	500

Cavalry of the Line.

First [Royal] Dragoons	500
Second Dragoons [Royal Scots Greys]	500
Sixth [Inniskilling] Dragoons	500
Sixth Dragoon Guards	500
Twelfth Lancers	500
Tenth Hussars	500
Thirteenth Hussars	500
Fourteenth Hussars	500
Total	4,500

Foot Guards.

(One battalion from each regiment composing the brigade of guards.)

First Battalion Scots Guards	850
Second Battalion Coldstream Guards	850
Third Battalion Grenadier Guards	850

Infantry of the Line.

Second Battalion Rifle Brigade	850
First Battalion Rifle Brigade	850
Third Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps	850
Second Battalion Cameron Highlanders	850
Second Battalion Forty-second Highlanders (Black Watch)	850
Second Battalion Seaforth Highlanders	850
First Battalion Gordon Highlanders	850
First Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's)	850
First Battalion Enniskillen Fusileers	850
First Battalion Lancashire Fusileers	850
First Battalion Welsh Fusileers	850
Second Battalion Irish Fusileers	850
Second Battalion Northumberland Fusileers	850
First Battalion Dublin Fusileers	850
Second Battalion Royal Scots Fusileers	850
First Battalion Royal Scots Fusileers	850
First Battalion City of London Regiment (Royal Fusileers)	850
First Battalion Connaught Rangers	850
First Battalion Highland Light Infantry	850
Second Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	850
Second Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry	850
First Battalion Durham Light Infantry	850
Second Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry	850
Second Battalion Manchester Regiment	850
Second Battalion Leinster Regiment	850
Second Battalion Devonshire Regiment	850
Second Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment	850
Second Battalion East Surrey Regiment	850
Second Battalion West Surrey Regiment	850
Second Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment	850
First Battalion Welsh Regiment	850
Total	28,900

Artillery.

	Men.	Guns.
G Battery	75	6
H Battery	75	6
O Battery	75	6
6 Battery	75	6
R Battery	75	6
Seventh Battery	75	6
Fourteenth Battery	75	6
Thirty-eighth Battery	75	6
Sixty-third Battery	75	6
Sixty Fourth Battery	75	6
Sixty-sixth Battery	75	6
Seventy-third Battery	75	6
Seventy-fourth Battery	75	6
Seventy-seventh Battery	75	6
Totals	1,050	84

Engineers.

Tenth Company Royal Engineers	50
Eleventh Company Royal Engineers	50
Twelfth Company Royal Engineers	50
Seventeenth Company Royal Engineers	50
Twenty-sixth Company Royal Engineers	50
Total	250

Miscellaneous Troops.

	Men.	Guns.
Howitzer battery	75	6
Naval brigade	500	20
Mounted Infantry brigade [detached from the aforementioned infantry battalions]	3,000	...
Army service corps, transport and supply	1,000	...
Army medical supply	...	...
Postoffice corps	...	...
Railway corps	425	...
Telegraph corps	...	...
Ballooning corps	...	26
Total	5,000	26
Grand total	39,700	110

EFFECT OF BOER VICTORY

ENGLAND TO MOBILIZE ENTIRE MILITARY AND NAVAL POWER.

Believed in London the Militia Will Be Called Out and the Navy Put in Readiness to Show a Firm Front—Fear of a General Dutch Uprising in South Africa and of Foreign Complications—Troops to Be Hurried to the Front.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The immediate effect of Buller's defeat will be the mobilization of England's whole naval and military power. All the reserves will be summoned to their colors. The entire militia will be called into service. Every ship in the navy will be commissioned as a warning to European powers to keep their hands off.

The Cape Colonists, who have been sympathizing more or less secretly with the Boers, will now, it is feared, rise in open defiance of British rule in many parts of south Africa. European nations, it is also feared, will give at least moral support to the Boers.

How far France, Russia, and Austria will go no one can tell. Russia may take advantage of the opportunity to push closer to the borders of India, and France may do the same in northern Africa.

The news of this third disaster was only known tonight in the English newspaper offices.

When the people read it in the morning there will be a stunning effect for the moment, then a clamor.

Fear of New Complications.

What direction this outburst of public sentiment will take is beyond prophecy. Already there has been grumbling against the War office's delays and efficiency. The storm is certain to break first on Lansdowne's head. All the editors reached tonight express two fears: A rising in south Africa and continental complications. There was only time for the briefest comments in the morning papers. The Post says:

"The nation to a man has been awaiting news of the relief of Ladysmith and the success of Buller's force. Disaster to this column seemed beyond possibility to the man in the street, for on the victory of Buller's troops he had pinned his faith. The British people have shown so far their good sense by taking the bad with the good. They must accept this reverse with the calm that has already proved their worth. It is the duty today of every Englishman to bear himself as a true man in his adversity."

War Officials Are Busy.

High government officials were routed out of bed with the news. Some hastened to the War office without a moment's delay. Orders were issued to strain every nerve to get the Sixth Division on the way to the Cape at once, followed by the Seventh as fast as the men could be loaded on ships.

The Telegraph says:

"The moral fiber of the British Empire is now being tested as it has not been since the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. We passed through a time of terrible storm and stress. The present trial will surely not find us wanting.

"An overwhelming force is required in south Africa. It is necessary to convince not only the Transvaal and Free State Boers by victory in the field of the supremacy of British arms, but teach the same lesson by a mere display of irresistible power to the Dutch in Cape Colony and to our continental critics, who are skeptical as to the strength of our military resources."

No News from Methuen.

There has been no news of Methuen for two days. Already Boer reports are afloat that the fighting was renewed at Modder River. The feelings of the imprisoned armies in Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking must be growing hopeless. The news of disastrous defeats—Methuen, Gatacre, last of all, Buller—must have reached them from exultant Boers.

The outlook is blue for the beleaguered garrisons. Ladysmith appears to be in most desperate straits, and news of its fall will not be surprising.

England's Militia Strength.

England's militia strength is 124 battalions, numbering 113,000 men. Forty thousand are already mobilizing for home garrison duty in order that the regulars may go to Africa. The remainder will undoubtedly be called out and sent on foreign service, relieving the regulars in India, Gibraltar, and the various colonies. This will draw into the service the best young men in England, whose regiments are composed of the same quality as America's.

The Standard declares:

"The country has discovered with annoyance and surprise that the task of subduing the Boer farmers is likely to prove the most difficult warlike operation since the Indian mutiny.

"It is only doing the burghers bare justice to say they have proved themselves brave and astute men. Some of their commandants are able to give our Generals useful but expensive lessons in modern tactics. Let it be understood everywhere by everybody that our main business just now is to have this war carried through to its inevitable conclusion.

"It will be a sad Christmas in many English homes, but war is tragic business, not waged without terrible suffering."

Voice of Liberal Press.

Even the Liberal party journals opposing the government take the same view. The Chronicle says:

"We shall not cry out against Buller. Some cheering news must be sent to the commanders in Africa, even when no cheering news comes from them.

"Let them be assured we are losing neither confidence nor patience, but trust them to make good all errors."

The Daily News, also Liberal, declares that the War office and Admiralty must strain every nerve to hurry out reinforcements.

"There will be no half-hearted efforts now by the government regarding reinforcements. The biggest and fastest ships will undoubtedly be requisitioned for transports—the Cunarders, White Stars, and P. and O. lines that can carry troops to the Cape in less than two weeks."

Three Disasters in a Week.

Thus the London newspapers try to prepare the public for the greatest shock Britain has experienced in a century—three separate armies beaten by Boer farmers within a week—first, Gatacre's men captured; next, Methuen's picked troops slaughtered; finally, Commander-in-Chief Buller's best cannon taken from him. No wonder England willl gasp, France jeer, Germany laugh, Austria criticise, Russia growl and prepare to bite.

Not a word save Buller's official report was received up to 6 a. m. There are many things to be told—how many men he had; was the whole army beaten; what his heavy losses numbered; who blundered; finally, can he hold his ground?

Buller has a total of 30,000 men and more than a hundred guns left, but these are scattered, while the Boers are concentrated. The only English troops who will eat the boasted Christmas dinner in Pretoria will be prisoners of war.

BOERS REPULSED AT ZOUTSPAN.

British Mounted Infantry Encounters the Enemy East of the Orange River and Gains a Victory.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The War office has received the following dispatch:

"From the officer commanding at Orange River, Thursday, Dec. 14:

"Yesterday part of the mounted infantry under Captain Bradshaw and the Yorkshire and Lancashire guides under Lieutenant MacFarlane patrolled in the direction of Ramah and Zoutspan Drift, about ten miles east of the Orange River, to reconnoiter and report the strength of the enemy reported to be holding the drift.

"The mounted infantry found a strong detachment of the enemy at the drift and a sharp engagement ensued.

"The enemy ultimately retreated to Goemansberg.

"Captain Bradshaw and three men were killed; Lieutenant Gregson of the East Kents and seven men were wounded. The Boers had five men killed and several men wounded."

The following named officers of the Highland brigade, who were reported missing after the battle of Magersfontein, were killed:

Captain the Hon. Cumming-Bruce, Captain MacFarlane, Lieutenant Ramsay, and Captain Brodie, and the following subsequently died of their wounds: Colonel Downman and Lieutenant Campbell.

MACRUM STARTS HOME TODAY.

United States Ex-Consul at Pretoria Turns Over His Office to W. Stanley Hollis.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Charles E. Macrum, late United States Consul at Pretoria, will leave for New York Saturday, Dec. 16. Mr. W. Stanley Hollis, the United States Consul here, will assume the duties of Mr. Macrum's office until the arrival of the latter's successor.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Mr. Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, has cabled the State department that the Transvaal government has informed him that full reports will be given through the War office of the republic of the name and condition of the British prisoners when applied for by the British authorities.

Mr. Macrum preferred a request for information on this point some time ago, and was at first refused. Now, however, that the assent of the Boer government is given, it is noted that their response is not complete. They will not furnish Mr. Macrum himself with the information, but oblige the British to make application to the Boer War office.

Mr. Macrum has succeeded in another undertaking, having secured the release of the British subject Robertson, a civilian who had been arrested by the Boers and confined at Pretoria on the charge of being a spy.

CRONJE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Boer General Says the Scandinavian Brigade Suffered Severely in the Magersfontein Fight.

PRETORIA, Dec. 12.—The following official announcement has been made:

"General Cronje reports that yesterday there was desultory fighting till 6, when heavy cannon fire was resumed. The Scandinavians stormed a difficult position, but it became untenable and they suffered severely. I was unable to send help. The British were in overwhelming force, but must have had at least 2,000 men put out of action, either in killed or wounded."

Another official report from Captain Finnhart says:

(Continued on third page.)

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

D. B. LONG'S
MONOGRAM

5c CIGAR

Outsells All the "Noisy" Ones.

You'll admit there must be a reason for it—yes?

Well, it's a reason you can't fully explain in print. Intelligent judgment of its quality is the sole cause of its success.

Try it.

FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH & CO.,
Distributers for the U. S.

CHICKERING PIANOS

THE underlying principles and generally accepted theories of modern piano-building emanate primarily and to the greatest extent from the house of

CHICKERING & SONS

Results of the most artistic value are demonstrated to the highest degree in the modern

CHICKERING PIANOS

Represented in Chicago solely by
Clayton F. Summy Co.
220 WABASH AVENUE.
Absolutely and only one price.

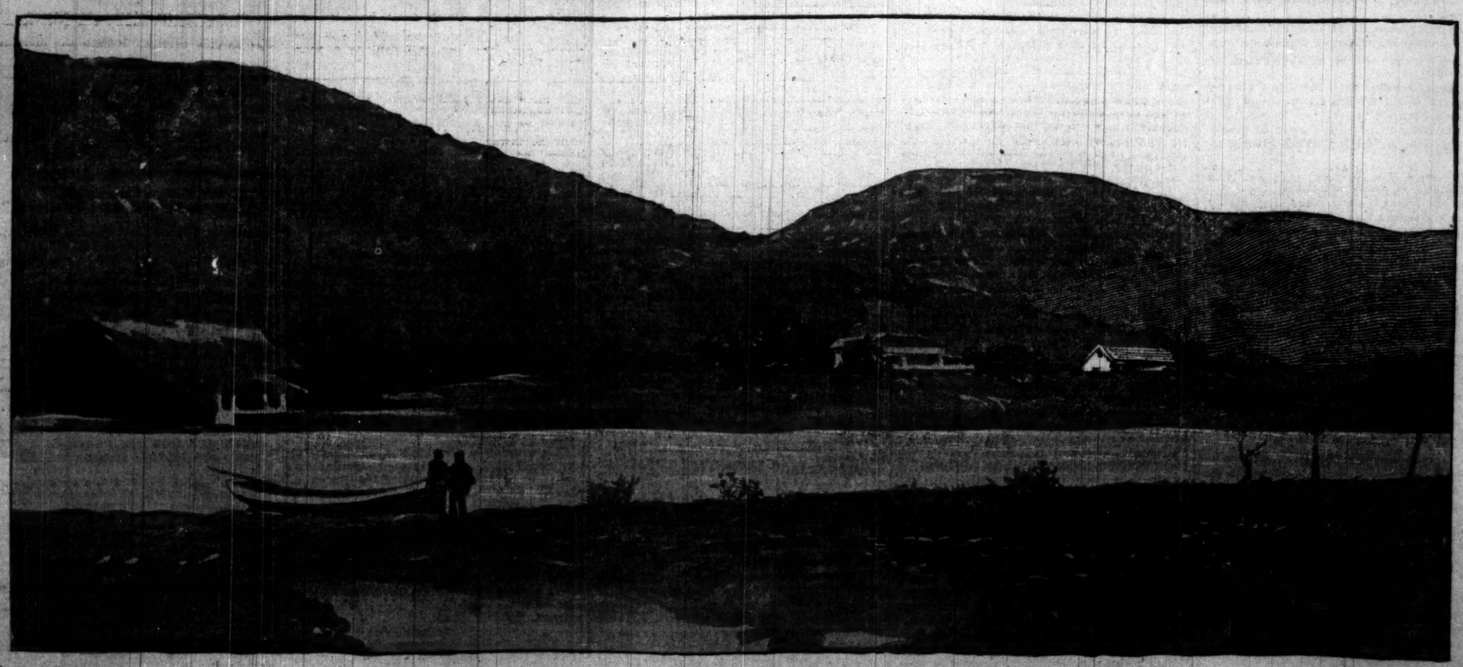
DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

TUGELA FORD, SCENE OF THE DEFEAT YESTERDAY OF GREAT BRITAIN'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SOUTH AFRICA.



[Drawn from a photograph by G. W. Wilson and company.]

Combination.
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A FIG SYRUP CO.
ANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
gists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

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THE OGRAM
MONOGRAM
CIGAR
the "Noisy" Ones.
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PERFECT
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ANT TOILET LUXURY.
people of refinement
a quarter of a century.

ARTHUR ORR ON ROCKS.

BIG STEEL STEAMER IN TROUBLE AT GEORGIAN BAY ENTRANCE.

Vessel Was the Last Boat to Leave Chicago with Grain This Season—Craft Is Badly Exposed and Tugs Have Gone to Its Assistance—Fear That Whaleback Barge One Hundred and Fifteen Has Been Lost in Lake Superior.

Owen Sound, Ont., Dec. 15.—The steamer Arthur Orr is ashore at Cove Island, in an exposed position, and will be badly damaged if not speedily released.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 15.—The steamer Arthur Orr went ashore on the north shore of Lake Superior a year ago last November during the memorable gale a few days before Thanksgiving. It went ashore at Baptism River during the same night that the Tampa went ashore at Beaver Bay and the Harlem and the Osceola at Isle Royale.

A time of great anxiety regarding the safety of the big steel steamer Arthur Orr was ended last night by the receipt of a dispatch that an unknown steamer was on the rocks off Cove Island, flying signals of distress. Cove Island is at the entrance to Georgian Bay, and is over thirty miles from any point of communication. The news came from Owen Sound in a dispatch to the Kendall Reporting company at Port Huron. Tugs were immediately sent from Port Huron to the wreck.

The Arthur Orr was the last boat to leave Chicago with grain this season. It took on 70,000 bushels of corn here, shipped by Armour & Co to the Canada Atlantic line at Depot Harbor, the lake end of the Canada Atlantic railway. The spot where the Arthur Orr is wrecked is one of the most dangerous on the lakes. It is surrounded by jagged rocks, and many ships have been lost there. Just a year ago the Arthur Orr was wrecked on the north shore of Lake Superior, and was given up as a total loss, but was finally rescued and rebuilt, being lengthened seventy feet amidships. Captain John Massey is in command. He has a crew of eighteen men.

BARGE 115 IS STILL MISSING.

If Lost It Will Be the First Whaleback That Ever Foundered in a Storm.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 15.—No tidings have been received today of whaleback barge 115, which broke away from the whaleback steamer Colgate Hoyt on Lake Superior in Monday night's storm. The tugs which were sent out by Captain W. W. Smith, marine superintendent of the whalebacks, in search of the missing boat have not yet returned. The Hoyt was sighted by the whaleback steamer McDougall near Michipicoten Island yesterday morning. It was at that time in search of the barge. If the barge has been lost it will be the first whaleback to founder in a storm. It carried a crew of seven men.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 15.—Nothing can be learned here tonight regarding the missing barge No. 115. Its agent is out of the city. Vesselmen here believe that both the Colgate Hoyt and No. 115 are safe. There must be some mistake about the report telegraphed from Marquette of the loss of the Hoyt, for a special received here from the Soo says: "When off Michipicoten yesterday morning the crew of the McDougal met the Hoyt, which was searching for the missing 115. Captain W. W. Smith, marine superintendent for Pickands, Mather & Co., left this morning on a tug to aid the Hoyt in the search for its consort.

Northport, Mich., Dec. 15.—The crew of the schooner Morning Star was brought here today by the lightkeeper from South Fox Island. The schooner was bound from Charlevoix to Chicago with lumber and went ashore Monday morning on the east side of South Fox Island.

DEEDS TO BLAIR PROPERTY.

Favorite Nephew of the Railway Man Gets Much of His Valuable Estate.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Several deeds have been placed on record in Warren County, given by the late John I. Blair to his favorite nephew, William D. Vail, who has lived for years at the Blair mansion and had general supervision over much of the millionaire's real estate. The deeds, which convey a large amount of valuable real estate to Mr. Vail and his wife, were made during 1891, 1892, and 1893.

Four of the deeds convey farms to each of Mr. Vail's four sons when they become of age. The Blair homestead is conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Vail, to be kept in their family during their lifetime.

The Blairstown mill property is given with the provision that the water from the pond is to be gratuitously used perpetually by the public, thus guaranteeing the Village of Blairstown a good water supply.

Five acres of land are given to Mr. Vail to be used as a public park.

HAWAII'S HOPE IN CONGRESS.

If Land Sales Are Set Aside Present Holders Will Ask for Pay for Improvements.

HONOLULU, Dec. 8, via San Francisco Dec. 15.—The full text of Attorney General Griggs' opinion regarding the sales of local government lands after annexation has been received and does not make any change in the situation. It is generally thought that the only hope of the purchasers who paid large sums into the Hawaiian Treasury for lands is in special legislation by Congress.

There will be claims for money paid for land, and if the land is finally taken away as provided by the Griggs opinion, the present holders who have erected buildings will want reimbursement for their losses.

The transports Ohio, Indiana, St. Paul, and Duke of Pifo, carrying the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth Infantry, have left for Manila.

The Interisland Telegraph company, which proposes to use the Marconi wireless telegraph between islands here, has incorporated for $100,000 and work will begin at once.

TO INSTALL MARCONI SYSTEM.

Ann Arbor Railroad to Attempt to Transmit Messages Across Lake Michigan.

Toledo, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Without wire or cable the Ann Arbor railroad will attempt to flash messages across Lake Michigan this winter. The negotiations have been practically closed between Marconi and the Ann Arbor company. One of the offices will be at Frankfort, on this side of the lake, and the Western office will be at or near Menominee. The distance will be about eighty miles, but agents of the Marconi system do not anticipate that they will have difficulty in giving the railway satisfactory service.

BIG CANADIAN DIAMOND FIELD.

Report That an Expert Has Found a Second Kimberley Near Michipicoten.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 15.—It is reported that a diamond field has been found in the wilds between Michipicoten and Port Arthur. The precise location is kept a profound secret. The discovery was made last summer by an expert from Kimberley, who made an exploring tour. A formation was found precisely similar to that of the Kimberley field. The discovery is reported to be of considerable area and in the opinion of the diamond expert the precious stones undoubtedly exist there.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

SEES PERIL FOR EUROPE.

FRENCH WRITER SAYS AMERICA WILL CONQUER THE WORLD.

In the Grand Revue Georges Wenlersse Sounds a Note of Alarm, Declaring That the United States, by Reason of Greater Vitality, Will Overcome the Old World by Commercial Supremacy — Delcasse's Answer to Critics.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A remarkable article appears in the current number of the Grand Revue by Georges Wenlersse on "The Conquest of the World by the United States." Wenlersse sounds the cry of alarm of Europe over the prodigious success of American manufacturers and the vitality of American industry.

In less than eighteen years American exportations have tripled. There being no more Napoleons to conquer the world by arms, the Yankees are doing it with work.

The United States, says, Wenlersse, can ruin Europe commercially as effectually as if with arms. Banks will fail, factories be ruined, and workmen starved to death by American commerce.

Began in the Orient.

The revolution in the economic equilibrium of the globe, now being brought about by the United States, commenced in the Orient, under England's nose. America introduced into China and Japan cottons, leathers, machines, tools, and electric motors. In India the railway trains roll on American rails. In Cape Colony the United States introduced iron motors and tools, and founded manufactories. The English were obliged to go to Philadelphia to order the construction of the great steel bridge for the Atbara River. From Jersey City 300 wagons of steel were ordered for the land of the Pharaohs, and electric cars have been sent from Pittsburg for Cairo.

Europe May Well Be Alarmed.

These facts, Wenlersse says, are more than economic signs. They have a grandeur worthy of attention. American rails and American machinery have invaded Europe. If the universal superiority of Uncle Sam continues to grow the commerce of the seas will soon be monopolized. Europe may well be alarmed over the prodigious expansion of this leviathan people. At the rate at which they are now going they will have ruined all others before twenty years have passed.

Minister Delcasse's Defense.

In Paris the interview of Foreign Minister Delcasse with the Russian journalist is considered as an answer to the attack on his policy, which has been criticised as favoring the English. He declares he does not think England has any designs on France after the Transvaal war is ended, but if that is their secret intention he declares that when the hour comes the French colonies will be found well guarded. The African coast, Madagascar, and India-China are otherwise better fortified than a year ago.

Concerning Morocco, France is on good terms with Spain and has no intention of going there, neither will France allow any one else to interfere. France already has more territory than England in Africa. It is different, however, with Germany, which needs territory. There would have to be a pretext for war. France will never give it. England did not find a pretext at the time of the Fashoda incident. France's political policy is not menacing but conciliating, as will be seen in the case of Italy. Since the recent concord French exportations to Italy have augmented 40,000,000.

Demands for French Navy.

M. Lockroy, former Minister of Marine, today submitted an important proposition to the law chamber, in which he declares France demands at least 500,000,000 francs for the immediate improvement of the navy, one-half of the sum for the construction of new ships and the rest for the defense of the coasts.

M. Lockroy particularly recommends the construction of moderate sized cruisers, torpedo boats, and submarines.

Coppee Indorses Deroulede.

François Coppée testified in the High Court today in favor of Barrillier, whom he declared to be a worthy citizen and a patriot. He paid a tribute to Paul Deroulede, and said he was proud to have nothing in common with a majority of the academicians.

NEW DEMANDS ON TURKEY

RUSSIAN PRESS INSISTS ON OFFSET FOR GERMAN CONCESSIONS.

Rumor That the Gulf of Burghas Would Be Claimed by the Czar Is Officially Denied, but Newspapers at St. Petersburg Declare Some Compensation Must Be Given to Restore Equilibrium Broken When Bagdad Railway Concession Was Given.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The rumor that Russia would claim the Gulf of Burghas as compensation for the action of Turkey in granting to Germany the Bagdad railway concession has been officially declared absurd at St. Petersburg, but the Russian press still busies itself with the idea that some compensation is due, and one paper asserts that the news of the success of German diplomacy destroys the equilibrium of the complicated interests of the various powers in the Turkish Orient.

The Pester Lloyd declares editorially today: "This statement is entirely erroneous. There is, in fact, no reason for talking of a 'success' of Germany in Asia Minor. German industry and, perhaps, German bankers have gained the Bagdad railway concessions, but how little political significance the Germans attribute to the grant is shown by the fact that they have shared this grant with a French and a Belgian syndicate.

Where Russia Failed.

"The Russians did not try for the concession. Therefore, only the English were defeated by Germany, and hence the talk of Russia seeking compensation is entirely unwarranted.

"If German diplomacy gave a certain support to the syndicate obtaining the grant, it certainly was not in any sense a political conquest, but purely in the interest of the advancement of industry and commerce. The Russians have long been endeavoring to secure railway rights in China and Persia. When they succeed from Germany will come no envy, and certainly the grant will not be taken for a basis for new demands for any compensation."

New Telegraph Lines.

It is announced today from Belgrade that the Hungarian, Servian, Bulgarian, and Turkish authorities have agreed upon a new and direct telegraphic connection between Buda-Pesth and Constantinople. The new line will run from Buda-Pesth to Belgrade, Sofia, and Adrianople to Constantinople, thus making a direct news connection between the Turkish capital and western Europe. Heretofore all messages had to come via Roumania.

German Loan to Turkey.

The Finanz Herold states today that the visit of Dr. Siemens, director of the Deutsche Bank, to Constantinople has to do with the advance of 1,500,000 Turkish pounds at 6 per cent, which will be furnished by the Deutsche Bank syndicate and the rest by the Banque Ottomane. With this loan the needs of the Turkish government will be supplied for six months.

Czech Clerks on a Strike.

The clerks of the commercial courts in Prague and six other Bohemian towns notified the Presidents of the courts yesterday that they couldn't reconcile their duties and their national convictions so long as they were prevented by the repeal of the language ordinance from using their Czechish mother tongue, and, therefore, refused to work longer. This is but one example of Czech party tactics outside as well as in Parliament. The strike of the clerks prevents the adjustment of disputes on all commercial matters.

Effect of High Wool.

The high price of wool and other materials has so restricted the production of cloth and other textiles in Reichenberg and Brunn, in Bohemia, that the merchants of Prague have exhausted all their stocks, and are unable to supply the demands of their customers except by importing.

ADMIRAL CANEVARO QUITE SICK.

Former Premier of the Italian Cabinet Reported Ill at His Home in Venice.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Dec. 15.—Ex-Premier and Admiral Canevaro is seriously ill at Venice.

NO FEAR IN ABYSSINIA.

BRITISH INTERESTS ARE YET WELL GUARDED IN MENELEK'S EMPIRE.

French and Russian Agents Have Recently Arrived at Adis-Abeba, but the Persistent Reports of Anti-English Intrigues Do Not Seem Apparent—Negus Shows Equal Courtesy and Good Will to the Representatives of All European Powers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Dec. 16, 3 a. m.—Dispatches received from Jibutil this morning say:

"There are persistent reports of anti-English intrigues at the court of Abyssinia, but, nevertheless, the state of affairs in Abyssinia to all appearances is quiet and normal. The Governor of Harrar has left for Ogaden in order to observe the movements of the Moslem sheikh, but Emperor Menelek remains quiet in Adis-Abeba and shows equal courtesy and good will to all representatives of the European powers.

Captain Harrington, the British agent, is quietly holding his own at Adis-Abeba, where the French Minister, M. Lugarde, lately arrived.

"Count Leontieff, more or less the accredited agent of Russia, arrived here yesterday.

"Abyssinia is, as far as I can gather, in a peaceful condition, and warlike complications do not seem probable."

Enthusiasm in Sidney.

The Daily Mail's dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, says:

"Military estimates are usually much discussed and reduced in Parliament. This time they passed unopposed, the members of the House cheering enthusiastically for the British empire.

"Should the offer of the New South Wales Premier to provide further troops for service in south Africa be accepted most of the other Australian colonies will coöperate with a view of sending a substantial contingent. The men selected will be of the bushman type.

Holland Wants No Fleet.

A dispatch from The Hague says:

"Preferring to strengthen the colonial and maritime forces rather than to reconstruct a fleet for the defense of the coasts at home, the Chamber by a vote of 68 to 12 voted a credit for building another ironclad for general colonial service, referring the Ministers' proposal for two ships for coast defense."

Czar's Rescript Due Next Week.

The Standard says that in official circles in St. Petersburg it is believed that the rescript addressed by the Emperor to M. Witte, Minister of Finance, is expected to be promulgated next week.

STIRRED OVER THE MAFIA.

Imposing Civic Demonstration at Palermo in Honor of Notarbartolo's Memory.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Dec. 15.—The political and workingmen's associations of Palermo are preparing an imposing civic demonstration for next Sunday in honor of the memory of Sig. Notarbartolo, the Mafia's victim. The Mayor and Aldermen, all the Sicilian Senators and Deputies will participate in the commemorative funeral procession. All the stores will be closed in sign of mourning. Numerous prominent persons throughout the kingdom are sending messages of sympathy, notably Crispi's message, saying, "I commend this as an act of vindication of our Sicily against false judgments. Let the work of justice be free without personal preoccupation."

Implicated with the Mafia.

General Mirri, Minister of War, testifying at the Milan trial, made a sensational deposition against Palizzolo and Fontana. He also stated that the Palermo and Rome authorities, and even a certain President of a Court of Cassation, had served as the Mafia's tools, thus aiding to thwart the course of justice.

To Investigate the Mafia.

The Chamber of Deputies after a stormy session today voted favorably on Sig. de Martino's motion providing for an official investigation of the Palermo and Naples Mafia organizations.

Distress in India Famine Districts.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.—The distress in the famine-stricken districts is becoming more acute. About 2,250,000 persons have received relief.

PROTEST FROM POPE LEO.

PONTIFF COMPLAINS BECAUSE HE IS IGNORED BY THE CZAR.

In the Allocution Delivered at the Secret Consistory at the Vatican His Holiness Declares the Exclusion of a Papal Delegate from the Peace Conference at The Hague Was a Concession to the Hostility of the Italian Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Dec. 15.—Pope Leo XIII., in his allocution delivered at yesterday's secret consistory at the Vatican, complains of the action of the Czar in excluding from the peace conference at The Hague a delegate representing the papal authority.

The document is Leo's final protest to the world against the action of the powers in depriving the Pope of temporal authority, for it was evident to all who saw the aged Pontiff yesterday that he showed more feebleness than on any recent occasion. He was hardly able to raise his hand for the usual blessing to the right and left, and substituted a slight nodding motion of the head. It was also noticed that his usual smile was absent.

Complaint of the Vatican.

The Pope's secret allocution, the full text of which is made public today, complains of the Vatican's exclusion from The Hague peace conference, laments the exclusion of the only being who is invested with the necessary authority to settle differences and prevent war.

Text of the Allocution.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ROME, Dec. 15.—The text of the Pope's allocution at yesterday's consistory is published today.

The Pontiff began by announcing the appointment of the Cardinals deputed to open the sacred door of the Roman Basilica at the commencement of the holy year. He said he could have wished that the church enjoyed her former liberty in Rome and that she might thus have been able to celebrate publicly the contemplated ceremonies with the solemn usages of bygone years.

The Pope then referred to the fact that the Vatican was not invited to send a representative to the peace congress at The Hague, an omission which, he said, had been "censured" by all impartial judges.

Only Arbiter of Peace.

The Czar, he continued, invited the representatives of the most powerful nations, with a view of establishing peace. Yet there was none more worthy of an invitation than the Pope, who had endeavored to obtain and to make peace and to prevent conflict—an office which, by the divine will, was within the attributes of the papacy.

The Holy See had desired a place in that conference, continued the Pontiff. One voice had obstinately opposed itself to this desire, and had gained the point. It was the voice of those who, with the conquest of Rome, had deprived the Pope of his powers.

"What hostility," asked the Pontiff, "have we to fear from them when, even in the face of Europe, they do not hesitate to violate the sanctity of the rights and duties which naturally flow from apostolic power? Nevertheless, whatever the future may bring, we should certainly never, by God's help, be found on the side of those who are afraid."

CALLS IT A GERMAN MIRACLE.

Pester Lloyd Declares Germany Has Commanded the Sun to Jump a Year.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—Commenting on the German Bundesrath's decision that the new century begins next New Year's, and on Emperor William's order to have the New Year reception at midnight on Dec. 31, instead of in the forenoon of Jan. 1, the Pester Lloyd says:

"The sun is said to have stood still occasionally at Joshua's order, but that he will jump over a whole year is a miracle so much greater than the biblical one that it is doubtful if he will perform it, even to please so mighty a body as is the Bundesrath.

"The German kingdom can have its extra time of reckoning, but the rest of the world will begin its new century a year from Dec. 31."

KAISER FIXES A DATE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO INAUGURATE THE NEW CENTURY HIMSELF.

German Ruler to Hold a Reception on the Night of Dec. 31 and Has Directed That All Foreign Ambassadors, National, and Local Dignitaries March Past the Throne as the Clock Strikes the Hour of Midnight, Thus Ushering In the New Era.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. E. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Kaiser's customary New Year's reception will take place on New Year's eve and the foreign Ambassadors and national and local dignitaries will begin the march past the Kaiser and the Kaiserin when the clock strikes 12, thus ushering in the "new century," according to the German conception. United States Ambassador White's leave expires with the year and his presence at the ceremony is obligatory. The Kaiser has also ordered patriotic century celebrations in all universities and academies immediately after the holidays.

Claims of a German Commander.

A private letter dated Nov. 22 relates how Captain von Basse of the German schoolship Nixe saved the town of Puerto Cabello, Colombia, from bombardment. The insurgents commanded the town from the Spanish fort on the island. Captain von Basse posted the Nixe midway between the fort and the town, cleared its decks for action, and threatened to demolish the fort. Captain von Basse's motive was the protection of Germans and other foreign residents.

Calls It a Promotion.

Answering the London reports that the removal of Count von Kiderlen Waechter, the German Ambassador at Copenhagen, and his transfer to Bucharest are intended for a degradation, well informed circles here in Berlin pronounce the transfer a promotion. They call attention to the fact that Von Bülow went from Bucharest to Rome and then became Foreign Minister.

Will Imitate Philadelphia.

A German imitation of the Philadelphia commercial museum now seems a certainty. The government's representatives discussed the matter with the representatives of the society for the preparation of commercial treaties. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce and various industrial organizations are displaying a willingness to coöperate. The government is to be asked for $50,000 for an annual subsidy.

ABOLISH THE WAR TRIBUNAL.

Italian Ministers of War and Justice Agree to Dispense with an Auxiliary.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Ministers of War and Justice have agreed to abolish the Supreme War Tribunal.

Marine Budgets Approved.

In the Senate today Senator Negrotto complained of the scarcity of maritime material. Minister of Marine Bettolo, agreeing with the orator, said the government would not renounce any sacrifice to make the Italian navy as great as Italy's needs. The Senate approved the marine budget unanimously.

Votes on Other Budgets.

The foreign budget was approved by a vote of 167 to 73, and the finance budget by a vote of 182 to 58.

HEAVY STORMS IN ITALY.

News of Disaster to Life and Property Continues to Come from All Parts of the Peninsula.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Dec. 15.—The dreadful snowstorms are continuing everywhere in Italy. Street car and cab traffic at Genoa has been suspended, many ferryboats have been wrecked, and one man died from the cold. Furious gales and heavy hail-storms are reported at Bologna and Florence and in other parts of the peninsula. At Potenza the River Basento overflowed and carried away the bridges, killing a boy. The ferryboat service between Reggio and Messina has stopped.

M'KINLEY IS CRITICISED.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE DEPLORES PRESIDENT'S RECENT ORDER.

Declared at Indianapolis That the Withdrawal of Places from the Classified Service Is the "First Unmistakable Step Backward by a Federal Administration" Since Law Was Passed—Talks of Government for the Colonies.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15.—The National Civil Service league today passed resolutions declaring the recent order of President McKinley withdrawing several thousand places from the classified service to be "the first unmistakable backward step taken by a federal administration since the civil service law was passed." Continuing, the resolution says:

The injurious effects of this order have already been seen in the demoralization of many parts of the federal service, in the encouragement of the enemies of reform in their efforts to cripple the merit system and secure a further relaxation of the rules, and in the widespread distrust of the promises of the President and the party in power to enforce and extend the civil service law.

We also regret that the President has not yet fulfilled the assurances given by him to a committee of the league of his intention to include in the classified service a much larger number of places than those withdrawn, but on the contrary has included none whatever. We venture to hope that such extensions may yet be made at no distant day.

Congress is asked to remove the legislative restriction upon the consolidation of postoffices, as "the withdrawal of fourth-class postmasterships from patronage would offer most formidable resistance to the remaining bulwarks of the spoils system."

The league commends Governor Roosevelt of New York and Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts for their efforts in behalf of civil service.

Problem of the Colonies.

The principal address of the day was by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, who spoke on the "Spoils System in the Government of Dependencies," saying in part:

President Kruger is accredited with a prophecy that the price paid for his country's subjugation "will make humanity shudder." If he said this he doubtless should have known whereof he spoke, but I am happy to say I think him mistaken. . . . But I see a grave danger lest the twentieth century furnishes to the world a spectacle whereat, in truth, "humanity" may well "shudder"—the spectacle of the great American republic holding by the sword a vast vassal empire peopled by dumb, helpless millions of the East and placing over them as rulers those men, its own citizens, who are universally and unhesitatingly deemed and dealt with as the least worthy of respect and confidence in any of the relations of private life; in other words, the preachers of our "bosses" and the satellites of our "rings."

The carpet-bagger, pro-consul in our future subject provinces, will find himself in a veritable land of promise for his ends.

The speaker then went at length into the history of civil service growth in India and arrived at the conclusion that in making appointments to the service from specially trained natives of that country, instead of continuing, as from the first, to send out appointees from England, has been the foundation of the Indian civil service success and comparative freedom from spoils.

No Room for Politicians.

The service, he said, must be kept out of the hands of politicians and private interests. Concluding, he said:

I do not ask here if, in truth, we must drain the chalice of Eastern sovereignty; for my present purposes I assume that we must, or, at least, that we will; and, on this assumption, I have my belief that, unless we first find and apply a remedy for the disease, we shall then drink a deadly poison. But I also believe no search needful to find this remedy. It lies open to our gaze, ready to our hand; have we that common sense and candor to own its need, the civic courage to use it? Therein lies the doubt.

We must see, and own that we see, things as they are, without imposture or self-deception. If it is better to be a patriot than a pessimist, which I have no mind to deny, it is better to be either than a liar.

The convention came to an end this evening with a banquet.

REBELS WHIPPED IN NEGROS.

General Otis Reports Defeat of Insurgents and Heroism of the Americans.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—General Otis reports severe insurgent defeats in Negros, and tells of the heroism of the American troops in Luzon, who are in pursuit of the insurgents under most trying circumstances. General Otis' dispatch follows:

Manila, Dec. 15.—Batchelor, Twenty-fourth Infantry Battalion, reports on 7th inst. had an engagement at the junction of Magat and Rio Grande Rivers, Isabella Province, enemy leaving four dead and five mortally wounded in trenches. Our loss was one drowned and four wounded. Says he is in need of clothing, provisions, and money. Will reach Tuguegaro, Cagayan Province, shortly. Doubtless the navy relieved him yesterday. Four hundred and seventy-five Spanish prisoners arrived this morning, among them the sick at Vigan, numbering 120

Heroic Work of Americans.

Young, at Banqui, northwestern Luzon, reports that his troops are still pursuing the remnant of the insurgents, who have twenty-three American prisoners in their possession. Country exceedingly rough. Our men without shoes, still persistently pursuing.

Few Spanish prisoners now in hands of insurgents, probably 1,000, mostly in south. Expect to effect their relief in a few days.

Negros reports Sergeant Alfred Roeder, Sixth Infantry, twenty soldiers, and eighteen native police, attacked 400 insurgents at Madrigal, Negros, this morning. No casualties. Enemy's loss, twenty-eight killed and many wounded. OTIS.

General Otis notified the War department that the transports City of Sydney and Pathan, with the Forty-sixth Infantry, Volunteers, arrived at Manila this morning. No casualties are reported.

Will Send Recruits.

The War department has arranged to send about a thousand recruits to Manila to fill the regiments which are running short on account of deaths, disease, and discharge. These recruits are now being congregated at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and the steamer Sumner will sail with them from New York City on Jan. 15.

Secretary Root has recommended commutation of the death sentence imposed by court-martial upon Corporal Damhofer and two other soldiers of the Washington volunteer regiment, who were convicted of offenses against Filipino women. The commutation recommended is to imprisonment for twenty years.

Boston Heard From.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 15.—A letter given out here, said to be from one of the officers of the United States ship Monterey at Manila, dated Nov. 3, says:

The Princeton today was ordered to coal, to go to some unknown destination. Great secrecy is maintained nowadays—even misleading statements are published in the papers. They do not fool the wily natives, however, who get information from the main source of orders.

It is said, with reason for absolute belief, that spies have been caught with copies of orders which had not yet reached the person to whom they were addressed.

Detachments of soldiers ordered by telegraph to move have been ambushed in places where the insurgents could only have reached by being informed of the intended movements.

COUNT TOLSTOI IS STILL WEAK.

Russian Novelist Is Gaining Slowly, but Able to Continue His Literary Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—Count Tolstoi is reported from Moscow to be improving, although his physicians declare his long vegetarian diet has so weakened and disordered his system that his convalescence must be slow. The author continues his literary work, however, his daughter-in-law Olga reading to him the proofs of the last part of his new romance, "The Resurrection," and his son Andreas noting the changes he desires.

Banquet to Dr. J. A. Enander.

The banquet by Chicago Swedes to Dr. John A. Enander, editor of Hemlandet, will be held this evening at the Sherman House, beginning at 7 p. m. Robert Lindblom will be toastmaster.

EFFECT OF BOER VICTORY.

(Continued from second page.)

"There were no signs of surrender, the burghers fighting with conspicuous bravery and maintaining their positions under heavy British fire. Our cannon were of little use.

"The British were greatly assisted by balloons. Twenty-four ambulances were working backwards and forward between the fighting line and the enemy's camp.

"Our loss is not definitely known. I estimate it at 100 killed and wounded."

It is officially announced that Molopo, west of Mafeking, was bombarded on Dec. 11. Sharp fighting occurred.

The Boers attacked a British post at Mafeking during the night of Dec. 10. After severe fighting the Boers were repulsed and retired to Suyman's fort.

MILNER WANTS MARTIAL LAW.

Governor of Cape Colony Reports Dutch Disaffection Needs Strong Repressive Measures.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is said that Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in south Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, demands the assent of the Imperial government to the proclamation of martial law throughout Cape Colony.

Lord Salisbury is unwilling to grant the request save as a last resort.

Sir Alfred Milner reports that Dutch disaffection has now reached a point where ordinary law is useless to stem it. He wants power not only of summary arrest without warrant of suspected persons and the right to detain them without trial, but also power to suppress the Dutch newspapers throughout the colony, which insist upon publishing accounts of British reverses and criticisms of the war.

BERESFORD QUITS PARLIAMENT.

Gives Up His Place to Take Second in Command of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Charles Beresford has resigned his seat in Parliament for York to take the second command of the Mediterranean fleet. This fleet has been enormously strengthened during the last few weeks, the government deeming it prudence to forestall any intrigues in Egypt and Abyssinia.

CHAMBERLAIN GOES TO DUBLIN.

Irish Sympathizers with the Boers Call Indignation Meetings for Sunday and Monday.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's visit to Dublin promises to be signalized by serious disturbances. He has announced his intention of traveling over tomorrow (Saturday) to stay with Viceroy Cadogan Sunday, and take the honorary degree of LL. D. at Trinity College on Monday.

The Irish Transvaal committee has issued a proclamation calling an indignation meeting of the citizens of Dublin Sunday to disassociate themselves from the act of Trinity College, by which it proposes to do honor to Mr. Chamberlain, "the author of the robber war being conducted today by England."

Another Nationalist body, the Irish Socialist Republican party, has issued placards for a monster demonstration outside Trinity College on Monday "to celebrate Gatacre's defeat at Stormberg." This demonstration is timed for the hour when Mr. Chamberlain will be receiving his degree inside the university.

The ministerial papers call upon Viceroy Cadogan to prohibit both meetings, but no prohibition can prevent crowds from assembling. Disorderly scenes seem inevitable unless Mr. Chamberlain takes advice and defers his visit.

The Freeman's Journal publishes a scathing editorial on Mr. Chamberlain's career, entitled "Iscariot, LL. D."

Viceroy Cadogan, an extremely nervous man, is said to be ill at the prospect of the visit and to have implored Arthur Balfour to induce Mr. Chamberlain to abandon it.

Mr. Chamberlain thinks this violent Irish Nationalist hostility will arouse English sympathy for him, therefore he is unwilling to cancel the engagement.

BOER REPULSE AT KURUMAN.

Advices from Kimberley Tell of British Successes Won by Loyalists and Natives.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The War office has a dispatch from Colonel Kekewich, dated Kimberley, Sunday, Dec. 10, saying:

"The Boers have reattacked Kuruman and have again been repulsed by loyalists and Bechuanas.

"The Kimberley forces made a demonstration northward on Dec. 9, and drew 500 Boers and three guns. Fighting ensued for several hours. The British casualties were one man killed and seven wounded."

SKETCH OF THE DEAD MARQUIS.

Major Paulet of the Coldstream Guards, Killed at Magersfontein, Was Head of Old English Family.

Augustus John Henry Beaumont Paulet, D. L., J. P., fifteenth Marquis of Winchester, who was killed in the battle at Magersfontein, was a Major in the Coldstream Guards. His only previous service in any campaign of note was with the Nile expedition of 1885, in which he served as a Lieutenant. The Marquis was born in 1858. His mother was a daughter of Lord Rokeby. He was unmarried, and a brother, William, born in 1862, succeeds to the title and an estate of 4,800 acres. The title of Marquis of Winchester was created in 1551, and its first recipient was appointed executor by Henry VIII. and was Lord of the Treasury under Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. The sixth Marquis became Duke of Bolton and his son was appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1717. The third Duke was Constable of the Tower.

MORE CUBAN ARMS CAPTURED.

Lot of Concealed Weapons Found by the Rural Guards Near Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 15.—Another lot of concealed arms has been captured near Guantanamo by the rural guards. A party of colored Cubans was preparing to distribute the weapons.

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN GOLD.

Bank of England Raises Its Bid for Eagles and Shipments from This Country Are Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Late yesterday afternoon the Bank of England made a further advance in the buying price of American eagles to 76s 6d per ounce, which, with the special facilities granted by the bank in the way of advances, makes the price nearly 76s 6½d.

No engagements for American gold are announced.

The Times in its financial article says: "No shipment of American eagles has actually been arranged yet. There is no doubt, however, that gold will come if the present rate is firmly maintained. Gold will come because it will pay people to bring it. We shall get a great deal in this manner during the next few weeks."

DEATH OF A SWISS STATESMAN.

M. Numa Droz, Former President and a Brilliant Public Leader, Passes Away.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 15.—M. Numa Droz, the distinguished Swiss statesman and former President of the confederation, died today in his 56th year.

M. Droz was elected President in 1886 and served with distinction. His ability was of an unusually high order. He was one of the most brilliant men in public affairs that Switzerland ever produced.

LOSS OF THE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM CHICAGO, 25 TO 24.

This City Leads on First Ballot, but in Verification of Second Philadelphia Has 25 to 24—Claim That Dr. Jamieson Forgot to Vote and So Lost the Meeting—St. Louis Men Offended at Miller's Allusion to "Suburb"—Payne's Resolution Abandoned.

(Continued from first page.)

ington, Kentucky, Kansas, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Wyoming, Idaho, California, and Utah.

New York had, it is believed, the six votes from New England and its own representative, making a total of 7. Philadelphia had 13, made up of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, West Virginia, and half the Southern vote, particularly along the Atlantic coast.

The second ballot was immediately ordered, and resulted in a vote of 24 for Philadelphia, 23 for Chicago, and one for St. Louis. This was taken by tellers, and it was at once questioned, as there was one vote lacking. Four of the New England votes had come to Chicago, these being Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, while Connecticut and Rhode Island with New York went to Philadelphia. The verification of the ballot was ordered, and each member was required to deposit his own ballot in the hat at the chairman's table. The missing man was found to be Mr. Curtis of Iowa, proxy for Committeeman Cummins. He voted for Chicago and the St. Louis vote went to Philadelphia, giving that city a majority of one on the final ballot, which was really only a verification of the second. The result was immediately announced outside, and the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

Raymond Tells of City's Facilities.

The first session of the committee this morning was devoted to laying out a program for the day's work, and, after a brief executive meeting, the representatives of the different cities were called in to present their claims. The States were called in order, and Illinois was first on the list with a proposition. Sam Raymond was received with applause, not only from the Chicago committee, but from others in the room. Each city was allowed an hour to present its claim, but Mr. Raymond, in a short, vigorous, and extremely forcible speech, announced that Chicago would not need any such length of time, as it had to present merely a business proposition. He said Chicago again extended a cordial invitation to the Republican party to meet in that city, and the facilities it had to offer were, as every one knew, far more than were required. The hotel accommodations had been largely increased, and the railway facilities were well understood. Chicago was midway between the East and the West, and it had experience in handling such crowds.

"You know," he said, "whether we do it well or not." Mr. Raymond then called for a large sketch of the new Coliseum Building, which was placed in front of the chairman's desk. He explained that the building had a front of stone and was being built of steel, iron, and glass. He declared it was better adapted to the uses than any building ever offered to the national convention. It was 300 feet long and had eleven natural exits, while the floor of the hall was only two feet above the street, and it was absolutely impossible to create a panic within it. There were to be 4,000 incandescent lights, which could be used for night sessions, and the hospitality of the city would be offered to the delegates in a way which they all understood. The hotels would furnish ample accommodations and only at the usual rates. The City of Chicago proposed to honor any demand made upon it by the National committee in the way of expenses.

G. W. Miller's Remarks.

He then introduced G. W. Miller, President of the Hamilton club, who said he appeared not only in that capacity but as representing a membership of 1,000, 75 per cent of whom were active, energetic young Republicans. He declared they were all to be for McKinley, whether the convention was held in Chicago, Philadelphia, or New York. He made a point of the fact that there should be another Chicago platform to counteract the evil effect of the one of four years ago. Mr. Miller paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Raymond in referring to his advocacy of the Chicago proposition, saying:

"No night is too dark, no lane too long for Mr. Raymond to put his shoulder to the wheel and raise money for his party."

The speaker declared Chicago lay in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, where the battle must be won or lost. Young men of the Hamilton club asked for the convention so they might have the privilege of going out and fighting for the reelection of William McKinley with all that that implied.

St. Louis as a Suburb.

Mr. Kerens of St. Louis at this point interjected good-humoredly the remark that Mr. Miller had apparently forgotten the city of the South in enumerating the places which desired the convention, and he wished to remind the Chicago man that St. Louis was distinctly in it. Thereupon Mr. Miller created a laugh, but angered the St. Louis people, by declaring that Chicago had so long considered St. Louis a mere suburb that it had forgotten to mention that city's ambitions.

Following him John S. Miller, President of the Union League club of Chicago, was introduced. He said the city asked for the convention not as a right, but because of the probable good to the party, as the educational effect would be greater there than in the East. The fight of the next campaign, he said, would be between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. There, and almost entirely there, financial heresies and fallacies must be throttled.

The Chicago men took altogether a little over twenty minutes, and were followed by ex-Mayor Walbridge, Nathan Frank, and Ed Devoy for St. Louis; Chauncey M. Depew, Simeon Ford, and Lieutenant Governor Woodruff for New York; W. P. F. Shields, Henry Bush, Mayor Ashbridge, Congressman Bingham, and Congressman Adams on behalf of Philadelphia.

Selection of June 19.

All the other speeches were of the stereotyped character, except that of Mr. Ford, the witty President of the New York Hotel Men's association, who made an address which convulsed the committee, just as he did four years before at the Democratic gathering. At the conclusion of the formal presentation of the claims of the different cities a recess was taken until 2:30. Then the committee met in executive session, first to fix the date of the convention. There was substantial unanimity on June 12, but it was discovered the elections in Rhode Island would be held the same day, and so, on motion of Dr. Jameson of Chicago, Tuesday, June 5, was agreed to.

After that had been done the New York representative found the primary laws of that State would interfere with the selection of delegates in sufficient time for that date, so the vote was reconsidered, and Tuesday, June 19, was formally agreed on.

Then followed the balloting for location, which took only a short time, and Philadelphia was selected. As soon as the result was announced the Chicago committeemen made a break for the White House, under the guardianship of Controller Dawes, and were formally presented to the President, who sympathized with them in their defeat, and said with a smile, that Chicago had had so many conventions one more or less made little difference.

Payne Abandons Resolution.

Mr. Payne tonight, after calling on the President, decided not to offer his resolution at this time. The opposition has been general and bitter. All the party leaders admit that it is inexpedient to push the matter at this time. Mr. Payne will make a statement before the committee in the morning, setting forth the reasons which led to the decision stated.

During the meeting of the committee Cyrus Leland of Kansas offered a resolution, which went over under the rules, petitioning Congress "to reduce the representation in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of any State which has in force laws denying to any of the male inhabitants or in any way abridging the right to vote as provided in the constitution."

Payne and Grosvenor Quarrel.

General Grosvenor of Ohio, the spokesman for the administration, and Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin had an animated discussion in the lobby of the Arlington Hotel tonight over Payne's representation proposition, and it looked for a time as if the two men would come to blows. General Grosvenor is opposed to the plan to reduce the representation of the Southern States in the National convention.

Senator Foraker's Explanation.

Senator Foraker has made a written statement for the benefit of the committee. From this it appears that Charles Kurtz was detained at quarantine in Florida. He wired Senator Foraker, who held his proxy. The telegram did not reach the Senator until about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Senator supposed the fight was all over, as the committee meeting started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and, not being aware of the noonday recess, did not go to the hotel. Had he been present he would have voted for Chicago, which thus lost another vote.

Tribute to Hobart.

The committee passed a resolution deploring the death of Vice President Hobart, using these words:

"For nearly twenty years this committee enjoyed his wise counsel and his unfailing support in every emergency. His judgment was always sound, and his tact and discretion unerring.

"Ever courteous and affable, his urbanity never ceasing, it was a pleasure and a privilege to be associated with him in any capacity. There was no spot or blemish on his pure private life.

"Every act of his busy life dignified American citizenship, and in his closing years he conferred honor upon the high office which he held."

Claims Ample Facilities.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—When word reached this city that the Republican national convention was to be held here on June 19 there was some little excitement, coupled with a feeling of elation.

Philadelphia went into the fight for this convention heart and soul. Councils backed the committees that went to Washington with advice and with funds and all nearby towns took a hand in the game, for it was considered not only a local matter for Philadelphia, but an honor that the entire State of Pennsylvania might well strive for. The closeness of the vote clearly shows that in Chicago the Quaker City had no mean antagonist.

There can be no doubt that Philadelphia is more convenient and accessible to at least one-half of the whole number of delegates than any other city at all available, while to a large additional body of delegates it is quite as advantageously located as any other suitable place. No city offers more advantages than Philadelphia. Its railroad facilities are the best, with lines reaching every section of the country. There are adequate hotel accommodations, and within distances that will keep the delegations well together.

Among the best hotels may be mentioned the Hotel Walton, the Stenton, the Aldine, the Stratford, and the Bellevue, under the same management as the Waldorf-Astoria at New York; Hotels Lafayette, Flanders, Rittenhouse, Bartram, Bingham, Continental, Dooners, Aberdeen, Hanover, Vendig, and Green's. Other good hotels are the Windsor, Lorraine, Lansdowne, Colonnade, Zeisse's, Parkside, Richelieu, Powelton, and Gladstone. There are hundreds of smaller hotels and apartment houses, all easy of access.

Has a Good Hall.

In the matter of a great hall for convention purposes, nothing in the country can exceed the admirable qualities of the auditorium in the Exposition Building, which with slight changes can be made to accommodate 20,000 people. The building is located at Thirty-third and Spruce streets, with trolley lines from every section of the city passing the main entrance. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad depots are within walking distance. The Commercial Museum's export exposition, which closed on Dec. 2, found this location a choice one. The transportation companies easily handled crowds ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 daily.

Philadelphia will lavish her hospitality with a free hand and all visitors attending the Republican national convention in 1900 will go home well satisfied with the entertainment provided.

Telegrams are already pouring in ordering rooms to be reserved. Senators Hanna, Depew, and Platt are among those who have thus early engaged quarters.

SURPRISED AT THE SELECTION.

Chicago Men Discuss Action of National Republican Committee—Few Express Disappointment.

Sentiment over the failure of Chicago to get the convention is divided. Members of the Hamilton club and a number of citizens who joined with them in the effort to bring the convention here are disappointed, but surprise rather than disappointment characterized the expressions of all.

"In a general way I think it would have accommodated more people and upon the whole been better had the convention come to Chicago," said John M. Smyth, "but the political effect will be of no serious moment."

"I had hoped Chicago would get the convention," said B. A. Eckhart, "because it is the best place for such a gathering, but I guess we shall survive and get along without it."

"There is only one city in this country," observed Henry L. Herts, "that can handle a great convention in good style, and Chicago is that city."

"The convention should be held here," said Joseph E. Bidwell. "More Republicans could attend. Philadelphia is a long distance for Western people to travel."

"I am disappointed that Chicago did not get it," said Cicero J. Lindley. "Hundreds of Republicans down through the State were planning to come here. They cannot go to Philadelphia."

J. B. Reynolds of Boston came to Chicago for his second effort to be here first, to engage quarters for the Massachusetts delegation to the convention. Four years ago he came, and St. Louis was chosen. He was sure Chicago would get the prize this time, and left for Philadelphia last night disappointed.

Music in Saloons Leads to Arrests.

Mattie May and Joseph Canan, proprietors of saloons in Clark street, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Farley and Egan for alleged violation of the order against music in saloons. The May woman, it is said, conducts a saloon at 437 Clark street, and Canan at 431 Clark street. Both were released with a warning.

Big Four Holiday Rates.

Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, and Jan. 1 the Big Four Route will sell excursion tickets at one and one-third fare for round trip; good returning until Jan. 2. City ticket office, 234 Clark street. 'Phone, Harrison 1462.

LABOR AND THE BALLOT.

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING REGULAR POLITICAL PARTIES DEFEATED.

American Federation at Detroit Passes Instead a Measure Providing That Workingmen Should Vote for the Friends of Their Cause, Regardless of Partisanship—Question of Jurisdiction Is Unsolved When Adjournment Is Taken.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—An effort to divorce laboring men from the regular political parties failed in the American Federation of Labor convention today. A resolution was passed, however, declaring it to be the duty of all laboring men to vote for candidates who are friendly to their cause, without regard to party.

The question of the jurisdiction of the various trades unions over classes of workmen presented itself at the afternoon session, and the solution of the problem had not been reached at adjournment. New inventions and a demand for workmen who are specialists have recently led to the creation of many new trades, and workmen who have become specialists in certain branches of a trade have attempted to form organizations apart from the older bodies. This the older organizations have objected to.

A resolution today introduced by Delegate W. L. Oustott, asking that all unions define the scope of their craft, was reported favorably by the Organization committee, but opposition developed and a long discussion ensued.

The principal opposition to the resolution was that it left matters unchanged, as the unions would continue in their claims of members of new crafts. The matter was referred back to the Organization committee for further consideration.

Problem Comes Up Again.

The matter soon came up again, however. The paper hangers, a trade over which the painters claim jurisdiction, asked for an individual charter from the convention. John W. Vail of the Chicago paper hangers and James H. Sullivan of the painters entered into a discussion, and the matter was left unsettled at adjournment. It will come up again tomorrow.

Other matters, all pertaining to the jurisdiction of unions, are before the Grievance committee. The pressmen claim all machinists employed in printing shops, and the brewers claim the firemen employed in breweries. It appears to be the opinion that difficulties of this sort will have to be adjusted singly, no blanket resolution offering a method of general adjudication.

An unfavorable committee report was made on a resolution, presented by M. L. Hayes, declaring that all laboring men should have nothing to do with regular political parties, but should nominate their fellow-workers for office and vote for them. The resolution denounced all labor leaders who were party workers as traitors to the cause of labor.

The resolution was amended by the committee to mean that workingmen should not be bound by party lines, but should vote for friends of labor, no matter on what ticket their names might appear. A motion to non-concur in the report of the committee was lost by a large majority, after several heated speeches had been made.

A resolution that offers a solution of the difficulties arising in the case of Delegate Bell was unanimously passed. It calls for a joint convention of the Lafayette and Baltimore factors of painters, at which a new organization is to be effected. As the resolution stated that later six months the American Federation of Labor will recognize no painters' union except that organized at this convention, both factions will be expelled in event of failure to agree on their difficulties.

Many Resolutions Adopted.

The morning was devoted to committee work, while in the afternoon resolutions referred to committees were reported upon. As a consequence business was rushed forward and in spite of several long discussions more than thirty resolutions were passed. Among the most important of the resolutions passed were:

Favoring the election of the President and the United States Senators by popular vote.

Opposing the leasing of convicts to contractors.

Asking Congress to defeat the "anti-scalping bill."

Indorsing shorter working hours for clerks.

Asking the Presidents of State federations to use their influence to secure the abolishment of convict labor.

Asking that no government employés be allowed to compete with other labor when not in the service of the government. The resolution was introduced by the delegates from the musicians and aimed at the employment of naval and military bands at private functions.

Indorsing the strike of Chicago boilermakers for an eight-hour day.

Calling for the sending of a delegate to all conventions of railroad employés in order to secure their affiliation with the A. F. of L.

Asking for the organization by the Executive council of brickmakers, textile workers, sheet metal workers, beet sugar workers, clay workers, oil well workers, mineral miners, foundry laborers, and potters.

Asking that all terra cotta and tile layers be amalgamated with the National Brickmakers' alliance. Introduced by Charles Hank of Chicago and referred to the Executive council.

Secretary Frank Morrison announced that the National Building Trades Council was antagonistic in its actions and purposes to the American Federation of Labor.

President Samuel Gompers arrived tonight and will preside at the convention tomorrow.

CONFERENCE ENDS IN DISPUTE.

Building Trades and Contractors' Committees Will Meet Again on Monday Afternoon.

Nothing came of the conference yesterday between the committees of the Building Trades Council and the contractors, as the latter insisted on being recognized as representing the Building Contractors' Council. This the Building Trades Council committee declined to do. At the meeting of the Building Trades Council last night, however, the committee was authorized to meet the committee of the Building Contractors' Council on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

While the members of the Building Trades committee were not hopeful last night that any agreement would be reached, they expressed their willingness to meet the contractors' committee.

At the afternoon meeting Chairman Gubbins of the building trades committee said the committee was willing to treat with the other committee on the basis that it represented the contractors as a whole. After some formal discussion further negotiations were postponed.

Considerable feeling exists among the members of the Building Contractors' Council against Mr. Madden, who, they claim, placed them in a false position because he did not indicate to President Carroll that the committee he selected was named by authority of and from the members of the Building Contractors' Council.

Decide to Keep Up Strike.

There was a meeting of the former employés of the Newman Bros. company organ factory in the morning at Phœnix Hall, Sedgwick and Division streets, to consider a settlement of the lockout. As soon as J. F. Schwerin, assistant business agent of the union, entered the hall, the contractors left. Resolutions were adopted not to go to work until a settlement was made with the union.

Lays Vandalism to Union Men.

Frank Buckle, a gasfitter at 383 East Fifty-fifth street, reported to the Hyde Park Police Station yesterday that his work on a flat at 5543 Woodlawn avenue had been destroyed, involving a loss of $300. Buckle ascribes the act to union gasfitters.

R. T. Barton Catches a Sneak Thief.

R. T. Barton, 470 East Forty-second street, left his horse and buggy in front of H. L. Peterson's store, 3132 Cottage Grove avenue, last evening. When he returned he saw two men taking his lap robe. He grappled with them, and they pushed Barton's head through a plate-glass window, cutting his face. Barton held his man, however, until a policeman came. The man gave his name as Samuel Smith.

North Division Debaters Win.

Miss Gean Kimber and Fred I. Drexler of the Western Literary and Debating society of North Division High School vanquished L. G. Moorehouse and John A. McKeown, representing the Literary society of the Central Y. M. C. A., in a joint debate in Association Hall last evening. The question was, "Resolved, That the policy of Great Britain culminating in the Boer war is not justifiable."

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Declaration Expected from Vanderbilt Interests on Differentials—Chicago-St. Paul Lines to Hold a Meeting.

It is considered probable that the forthcoming quarterly meeting of the Vanderbilt lines in New York will have an important bearing on the differential question. A prominent official ventured the prediction yesterday that the Vanderbilt interests would make a positive declaration of their policy on the general question of differentials to the effect that they are ready to enter the rate fight at any time it is carried into Western territory in competition with their transcontinental tourist service.

The Chicago connections of the Vanderbilt lines will be represented at the New York meeting, all having been invited to attend for the purpose of discussing the tourist sleeping car service and traffic matters of common interest. These representatives, it is understood, will pledge their support to the Vanderbilt lines in the event of the Fitchburg and the Boston and Maine roads cutting into the rates of the transcontinental tourist business.

Agreement of No Effect.

In this connection a prominent railroad official said that the agreement reached by the Trunk Line and the Central Passenger association at New York for the abolition of commission payments on ticket sales would have no effect whatever on the differential question.

"The question is up to the Presidents of the roads," said this official, "and will remain there until it is settled by them. The General Passenger Agents have achieved a record of ten years of broken promises, and any agreement they might make on the question would not be entitled to a moment's serious consideration. Their action on the matter of commissions will not be effective either, for the policy of a number of Eastern roads to pay commissions to bona fide ticket agents will be continued."

Mr. Ripley on Postal Car Earnings.

President Ripley of the Santa Fé decries the value of the testimony given by Finley Acker of the National Board of Trade before the Congressional Postal commission to the effect that the railroads receive more revenue from the postal cars than they get from the same number of passenger coaches. Mr. Acker in advocating one cent letter postage and cheap parcel delivery stated that the railroads got $35,000 annually for each of the 921 postal cars in service, while the earnings of a passenger coach were but $10,000 a year.

"Mr. Acker evidently has arrived at his conclusions," said President Ripley, "by dividing the gross earnings of the passenger coaches by the total number of such coaches owned by the railroads. He forgets that fully one-third of the passenger coaches in the country are idle all the time, while the postal cars are in continuous service. The fact is that while the Postoffice department pays the railroads only 2½ per cent of its gross earnings and then shows an annual deficit, the express companies manage to pay the railroads between 45 and 50 per cent of their gross earnings and still show a profit."

Chicago-St. Paul Lines to Meet.

A meeting of the Chicago-St. Paul lines probably will take place in this city before Jan. 1, to make an effort to renew what has been called the "gentlemen's agreement" for the maintenance of rates between the two cities. The agreement went into effect on Nov. 1, and, according to the chairman of the Western Passenger association, it has been observed. The four or five violations have been made by competitive lines not in the association.

Agree as to Dakota Extensions.

The Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul have entered into an agreement in which the former agrees not to enter South Dakota and the latter binds itself not to extend its North Dakota lines. Extensions already planned by the Northern Pacific in North Dakota will open a well settled country and practically preempt that territory.

DOUBT AS TO ALLEN'S RIGHT.

Question in Nebraska Whether Governor Poynter's Senatorial Appointment Is Constitutional.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The question has arisen whether William V. Allen, just commissioned to fill the vacant Senatorship from Nebraska, is entitled to take his seat and whether his credentials will be recognized by the Senate. M. L. Hayward, who died last week, had not taken the oath of office and was therefore in reality never a Senator, but merely a Senator-elect. The vacancy originally occurred at the expiration of Senator Allen's term last March. If Hayward had never met the full requirements of his position, it is claimed, the condition in Nebraska would be the same as that in Pennsylvania, where the vacancy occurred during a session of the Legislature, but was not filled.

Ocean Freight Charges.

It has been computed that £70,000,000 per annum is paid to British shipowners for ocean carriage between ocean ports.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
Strengthens Racked Nerves.

Adjt. S. W. Groomes, 140 East Jones St., Dayton, Ohio, writes:

"I had great relief from Paine's Celery Compound last December. While living in Columbus I took a heavy cold that resulted in the grip. I suffered intense pain with my head for three months. No medicine seemed to do me any good until I began using Paine's Celery Compound. All the suffering in my head was soon gone, and I have Celery Compound alone to thank for my cure.

Suffering has its first effect upon the nerves. When the body is not sustained by nerve energy, indigestion, slow circulation of the blood, and an impoverished system result.

of Washington's starved and wearied army at Valley Forge was not ye faltering sunshine patriot—deeply set in his strong heart were ye burning words of Patrick Henry.
How the rigor of that awful winter of 1778 would have been lessened by a timely flask of ye reale goode olde tyme whiskey, such as

OLD UNDEROOF RYE

A combination of very old Maryland and Pennsylvania Ryes carefully stored and matured for many years in heavily charred oaken barrels, which imparts its unforgettable flavor and inimitable bouquet.

CHAS. DENNEHY & CO.
CHICAGO.

Wisconsin Central Ry.
NEW TERMINALS

All passenger trains of this company now arrive at and depart from

CENTRAL STATION,
Park Row and Twelfth Street,
LAKE FRONT.

BARGAINS IN DRUMS

and all kinds of musical instruments may be found in our establishment. Nowhere else can you find Christmas Gifts presenting such great value for so little money.

EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC.

Lyon & Healy
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

OPEN EVENINGS ALL NEXT WEEK.

The Welsbach Light...
Rivals the Sun.

HANNAH & HOGG, 222 & 224 S. Clark-st.
Chicago Dec. 11th, 1899.
Welsbach Commercial Co.,
GENTLEMEN: We were about the first to use your Welsbach Burners in Chicago, and find no light to equal them. They have saved us thousands of dollars.
Respectfully, HANNAH & HOGG.

Welsbach Commercial Co.,
67 Washington-st.
Open until 9 p. m. until Christmas.

An Acceptable Christmas present.
Fine Lights and Portables.
Phone Central 1133.

DIAMONDS FOR GIFTS

show a world of good judgment on your part. They last longer, please more, and look better than anything else.

Our stock is carefully selected to please the most fastidious customer, and our chief object is to sell you goods in such a way that you will tell your friends and buy again. Price, quality, and special charge accounts are the inducements we offer.

Suggestion book with 500 hints free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer,
Suite 402 Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington-sts.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest, or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists.

Radway & Co., 55 Elm St., New York.

Leather Novelties.

SPAULDING & CO.,

Jackson Blvd. & State St.

Lead and oil makes a good paint; Devoe mixed paint is a better one: costs no more and lasts twice as long. No doubt about it.

POUND
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Chicago Dec. 11th, 1899.
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We were about the first
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ATTACK ON THE 'EXPERT.'

DEFENSE SHOWS ITS HAND IN THE MOLINEUX CASE.

Declared That Kinsley Has Been in Error in Other Instances and That at One Time He Ceased to Consider the Present Prisoner as a Suspect—Name of J. Morton Riggs Is Brought Into the Proceedings—General News of a New York Day.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 15.

Attack on the Handwriting Expert.

The postponement of the trial of former Coroner Nason of Brooklyn has led to the discovery that this case is likely to play an important part in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for murder. It seems that Coroner Nason has not been brought to trial because of the fact that Handwriting Expert Kinsley has pleaded that certain handwriting which he swore to be that of the former Coroner was not, in his present opinion, written by Dr. Nason, and that he swore to what was not true, and cannot himself explain now just how he made the mistake.

This practically throws out the indictment which was found against Coroner Nason by District Attorney Marean, and which was based upon the expert testimony of William J. Kinsley, who is now under cross-examination in the Molineux trial.

It is also learned that the expert may be questioned about alleged contradictory testimony in another Brooklyn scandal case.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland Molineux, continued his cross-examination of Kinsley today and with results that were favorable to the defense. By a series of questions, leading up to a common point, he got Kinsley to admit that at one time he had practically ceased to consider Molineux in the light of a suspect.

He also produced and read an exchange of letters between Kinsley and Colonel Hay of Washington, another expert in handwriting, in which the former, in no uncertain terms, criticised his associate for fixing the authorship of the disputed Barnet and Cornish letters upon Molineux, saying that although he possessed "a mass" of the defendant's handwriting he deemed it by no means conclusive proof that Molineux was the man the police were after.

This occurred in January last and in the early part of February, before Molineux wrote at Kinsley's dictation in the presence of the authorities. Up to that time, according to Kinsley's own testimony, he did not hold sufficient evidence against Molineux to go on the stand against him, and, as above stated, he at one stage of the investigation, to use Kinsley's own expression, "side-tracked" Molineux as a possibility altogether.

Mr. Weeks offered in evidence a signature purporting to be that of J. Morton Riggs, the first person to be suspected of Mrs. Adams' murder. The lawyer for the defense claimed that the expert had fixed upon Riggs as the writer of the address on the poison package because Riggs had been driven from the club by Barnet and Cornish, and that Expert Kinsley had not fixed upon Molineux as the writer until after a New York newspaper had suggested Molineux's name.

All Mr. Kinsley's answers were to the point that having exhausted every other possibility he found the key that proved to him beyond the shadow of a doubt that Molineux wrote the address.

Tide of Gold Turns Toward Europe.

The gold tide has turned toward Europe. An aggregate of $1,700,000 has been engaged by New York banking houses and will be sent out by the steamship Lucania, which will sail tomorrow. The shipments were expected and when the announcements were made the Stock Exchange received them with equanimity. The fact had been discounted, and though the bears tried to cause a break stocks were well taken, and soon the market made a general advance.

Sterling exchange was below the normal shipping point, but exports were made possible by the action of the Bank of England in raising its price for American eagles to 76s. 6d. It also pays interest in transit, which makes the transaction profitable.

It is now thought that perhaps $25,000,000 American gold may go this way before the movement ends. But the funds which New York shipped West to move the crops are now showing signs of returning, and everything is assuming a brighter and more cheerful hue as Christmas approaches.

Secretary Gage today began mailing checks for interest on government bonds due in January.

Death of Mrs. Marie Eichler.

Mrs. Marie Eichler, widow of John Eichler, the brewer, died at her home, Fulton avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, at 1:30 a. m. today, from the effect, it is believed, of laparotomy, performed recently. When Mr. Eichler died in 1892 he left his widow $4,000,000. Mrs. Eichler's home is the handsomest in Bronx Borough. She left no children. The contents of her will have not been divulged. After her husband's death Mrs. Eichler managed the Eichler brewery for a time.

Senator Clark's Mine Offers Court Problem.

The arguments on the temporary injunction to prevent the reorganization of the United Verde Copper company, the plant of which is in Jerome, Arizona, were made before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court today. This mine is one of the most valuable properties in the world. It is the chief source of income of William A. Clark of Montana, the richest man in the Senate. Its capital stock is $3,000,000, all of which, except $9,000, is owned by Senator Clark. Senator Clark's net income from the mine is said to be more than $300,000 a month.

Senator Clark desires to dissolve the corporation in this State and reincorporate it in West Virginia, where taxes are lower and the restrictions fewer.

George A. Treadwell, who owns 700 shares of stock, which he bought at 75 cents and $1 a share, is the plaintiff. He alleges mismanagement. His shares now are worth $210,000. Decision was reserved.

Woman's Work on a New Torpedo.

A torpedo which promises great things has just been perfected by a New York woman, Dr. M. J. Alsbau of 31 East Twenty-second street. The torpedo, in its crude or undeveloped state, was invented by Captain T. Wemyss Just of Tasmania. A company with a capital of $1,000,000 has been incorporated to manufacture the new projectile. The company will expend $50,000 in experiments with the torpedo, one-fifth of which the government will be asked to contribute.

The original patents were applied for by Captain T. W. Just, but the invention was found wanting in the solution of the steering devices; that is to say, the means by which the torpedo could be absolutely controlled when once out of range with the projector.

Dr. Alsbau solved the problem of keeping the instrument of warfare within limited bounds and controlling it during its flight of over four miles through the air and water without wires or connections of any kind. Dr. Alsbau recently patented several scientific devices.

The Just-Alsbau torpedo is a dual invention, consisting of the ordinary shell as used by warships and the submarine torpedo, both of which are ejected by the same projector at the same time.

When fired the head or shell of the Just-Alsbau torpedo strikes the enemy's ship above the water-line, creating havoc above, while the torpedo, or main part of the projectile strikes below the water-line. One or both of the projectiles, it is claimed, will surely reach home. The torpedo proper is propelled by liberating liquefied air through the discharge orifices to the ejectors.

Rules That Automobiles Must Be Up to Date.

Commissioner Clausen has revoked the permits granted to Jesse Seligman of 21 Broad street and Isaac L. Rice of 20 Broad street to operate electric automobile carriages in Central Park. The reason was that Rice's vehicle was stopped every few yards in the park on Thursday by policemen. It was an old-fashioned electric coach, filled with girls. Mr. Clausen declares that only the new kind of carriages were provided for in the permit.

Mr. Seligman, when seen at his residence this evening, said:

"Mr. Clausen takes this means of stopping the march of progress, but he can't do it. The automobile will eventually take the place of horses. I think Mr. Clausen's action in revoking my license is a piece of high-handed business."

One Christmas Outside Prison Walls.

Dazed by unexpected good fortune, William Reno, with his eyes filled with tears, stepped upon New York's streets today, a free man. It was his first freedom for five years. A self-confessed criminal, his plea for mercy had been heeded, and he had been released instead of being condemned to another term. "Reno," Judge Newburger had solemnly said to him, "for nearly twenty-two years you have not passed Christmas outside of prison walls. You may spend the coming Christmas in freedom, and I hope you will never appear in court again."

"I swear that I will lead an honest life," said the prisoner solemnly.

Reno is 40 years old. He was first sentenced to prison when 18 years old. Since then he has spent barely a year in all outside of prison. He has served five terms in Sing Sing, Auburn, or Clinton.

From Society Favorite to Actress.

Few people who are amused at large audiences by the "Maneuvers of Jane" know that the charming young woman who plays the part of Miss Bowater was a society favorite of San Francisco, the daughter of William Lewis, a wealthy manufacturer of that city. Her present engagement is her first on the professional stage. Miss Gertrude Lewis longed for the stage, and her parents opposed her wish until they were convinced of her earnestness and her ability.

A few weeks ago the girl's father accompanied her to New York and discussed ways and means for her appearance on the New York stage. Daniel Frohman was attracted by the young woman's manner and appearance, and engaged her to play the part of Miss Bowater.

The requirements are not great, but the friends of Miss Lewis were happy over her success in starting under favorable conditions.

Light on Defunct Bank's Affairs.

Evidences of carelessness on the part of the President and directors of the wrecked Middlesex County Bank prior to the bank becoming insolvent on July 14 last through Cashier George M. Valentine's embezzlement were brought out at an examination before Receiver E. S. Campbell at Newark, N. J., today. Eight preferred creditors, who have claims aggregating $50,000 against the bank, appeared before the receiver and contended that at the time they made their deposits the officers of the bank must have known of the financial condition of the bank.

John Hillsdorf of Perth Amboy testified that he had deposited a check for $1,500 in the bank on July 13, one day before it closed, the knowledge of Cashier Valentine's embezzlement being publicly known.

Ulrich B. Wilson, President of the defunct bank, testified that he had no knowledge or intimation of the bank's financial trouble prior to the closing of its doors on July 14, and said that it was the duty of the cashier to look after the finances and balance account of the bank.

Whaler Leaves Fortune to Cousins.

Thomas B. Albin of Patchogue, L. I., has been notified by California attorneys that he is one of the heirs to a fortune of $2,000,000, left by a cousin, Louis Albin, who died about a year ago in California in his 88th year. Thomas B. Albin's share is said to be about $80,000.

Louis Albin when a boy of 15 years shipped on a whaling vessel from Sag Harbor, then the main whaling port on Long Island. Nothing was heard of him until a few years ago, when he wrote to relatives at Patchogue and at Brooklyn, saying he was living in California.

He never married, and the estate, which is said to consist of mining property and shares in a sugar refinery, is to be divided between his cousins. Altogether it is believed that there are about twenty-one heirs, including children of the direct heirs.

Another Promoter Under Arrest.

C. Percival Stewart, formerly of the Granite State Provident association, the American Investors' Trust, and the Financial Agency company, was arrested tonight five indictments having been found against him by the grand jury. The prisoner is accused of grand larceny in the second degree by taking money under false pretenses and feloniously converting to his own use money belonging to the American Investors' company.

Stewart is alleged to have represented the American Investors' company, of which he was the promoter, to be a wealthy concern in good business standing. It claimed property and assets aggregating more than $125,000.

Diedrich Behrens of Brooklyn and Karl Priess, who resides on Long Island, are the principal complainants.

Costly Votes of the Soldiers.

The Police board has received from the Secretary of State of New York a small sealed package containing the votes of soldiers who were on duty last election day in Manila, and Cuba, and other places, and who reside in this city. There were thirty-one ballots. Most of them seemed to be from Cuba.

The votes will be sent to the Inspector of Elections of the district in which they are to be cast, and as each ballot is for a different election district, there will be required thirty-one polling places on next Tuesday and thirty-one Boards of Inspectors will have to meet.

Each vote will cost $30 by this method.

Vote to Treble the Capital.

The stockholders in the Erie Telegraph and Telephone company at a special meeting today unanimously voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000. It was stated that the increase would be used for the acquisition of additional property and a general extension of the company's plant, and when issued would be offered to the stockholders at par.

Paderewski will give his second recital at Carnegie Hall tomorrow afternoon. All the seats have been sold, and a great crowd is expected.

OBITUARY.

DAVID T. HAINES, Muncie, Ind., died yesterday, aged 81 years. He was a pioneer railroad builder and business-man. Mr. Haines was chief promoter of the Fort Wayne and Southern railroad, now the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville branch of the Lake Erie and Western system, and while sinking a shaft at Eaton, just north of Muncie, in search of coal, struck the first natural gas well, which was promptly filled up. Many years later the great Indiana field was developed. He was a leading Mason and had extensive property interests.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PERCY GOODWIN, Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., Chicago, died on Thursday afternoon at Madison, Wis. He had retired from the service in September. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry in 1877 from civil life and had been connected with the regiment for twenty-two years. His widow and two daughters survive him. The funeral will take place at Salem, O.

MRS. PRINCESS A. SMITH, Chicago, died yesterday at the Lexington Hotel. She was the wife of Orland C. Smith, President of the Smith-Wallace Shoe company, and left one son, Burton Smith. The body was taken to Toledo, O., Mrs. Smith's old home, last night for interment.

PETER STUDEBAKER, San Francisco, Cal., grandson of the late Peter Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., died yesterday, aged 21 years, of heart disease. Accompanied by his mother, the young man went to the coast about a year ago in hope of improving his health.

MRS. HARRIET J. BUSH, Lockport, Ill., who died Dec. 13, at the age of 91 years, came to Lockport from New York in 1836, and was one of the oldest settlers in Will County. Funeral services will be held today.

Admits Killing Her Husband.

Osceola, Ia., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Julia Crosby today pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering her husband, Nicholas Crosby, at their home at Woodbine. The shooting resulted from family differences. The woman will be sentenced. It is understood, to twenty years in prison.

Wouldn't you like to own a diamond? Our terms make it easy. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

SENDS BACK FOODSTUFFS.

COUNTY HOSPITAL COMMITTEE RETURNS GOODS TO MERCHANTS.

Action Taken on Complaints of Fifty-five Barrels of Flour, Four Carcasses of Beef, and Three Cans of Milk — Chairman Hoffman Deprecates Buying by Sample — South Town Tax Levy—Several Bonds Approved.

The Hospital committee of the County board has ordered returned fifty-five barrels of flour supplied to the County Hospital by Sprague, Warner & Co., four carcasses of meat supplied by Nelson Morris & Co., and three cans of milk furnished by Bartlett, Shedrick & Co.

The complaint made against the flour was that it was not according to sample and the bread made from it was too dark; the beef was said by Commissioner Beer to be the carcasses of old cows, and one of the cans of milk was declared to contain but 2.5 per cent of fatty matter.

Speaking of the matter Chairman Hoffman of the committee said:

"The bread made from the flour was dark and heavy. An explanation made by the firm which supplied it is that the dough was not properly kneaded and the inspector says the flour is up to the sample. My own idea is, however, that it would be far better to stop this practice of buying flour by sample, where there is always the chance either of the sample being inferior or of the material supplied not being up to it, and resort to purchasing a standard brand which has known qualities. These standard brands cost a trifle more than the kind of flour we have been buying, but you can make enough more bread from a barrel to equal the difference, and there is no trouble about knowing what we are getting. The flour furnished us by Sprague, Warner & Co. has no brand on it and we must depend either on the firm or the vigilance of the inspector to know what we are getting.

"As for the milk, I guess that is all right. Two of the cans were above the test and one below, and I imagine a defect in the testing tube had something to do with that. It stands to reason that if one of the cans was below test all the others would be also, as they came out of the same cooling-room at the same time.

"The beef was below grade and ordered returned on that account. It is our desire that only the best food be furnished the hospital, and as far as possible we will keep it up to grade."

South Town Tax Levy.

At the meeting of the Public Service committee of the County board Commissioner Petrie brought up again the question of a tax levy of $70,637 for the South Town, and it is possible this levy may be cut still further before it is finally made. The original estimates allowed $22,000 for current expenses and $48,637 to clear up existing indebtedness, but Commissioner Petrie raised the point that the reason given why this indebtedness existed was not sufficient, and so the matter went over for further investigation.

Bonds Are Approved.

The following bonds were approved by the committee:

D. D. Healy, Superintendent of Public Service, $50,000; Fred H. Blount and John R. Walsh and Charles S. Deneen, sureties.

George S. Oleson, County Agent, $10,000; John A. Linn and Axel Chytraus, sureties.

Albert N. Lange, Superintendent at Dunning, $10,000; D. D. Healy and Henry L. Hertz, sureties.

Complain of Test.

Complaint has been made at the County Hospital that, when an examination was held for the office of register, recently vacated by Dr. Thoren, Dr. Claude W. Botsford, an alternate interne, was the only member of the hospital staff who had knowledge of it and consequently had no competition in taking it. This is denied, however, by the County Civil Service commission, which declares the examination was open to all comers.

Dr. Botsford is an alternate interne and the other internes claim he has no right to hold both positions, but Warden Graham says that as he is not one of the regular internes there is no legal objection to it.

SAYS HE KNOWS TRAIN ROBBERS

George McCarroll, a Prisoner at Jefferson, Wis., Claims to Know Men Who Looted Northwestern Cars.

Jefferson, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The arrest of George McCarroll, now in jail here, charged with having assaulted and robbed the Thoson family at Concord, proves to be an important one. The young fellow has confessed that he and "Billy" Bennet, his partner, are guilty of the assault on the Thosons, and, in addition to that, he admits he is well acquainted with the gang that held up the Northwestern railway train near De Kalb, Ill., two months ago, and for the arrest of which $5,000 reward has been offered.

McCarroll stated to the Sheriff that two members of the gang that held up the train were with him in Fond du Lac on the night he was arrested, and they supplied him with the money with which he got drunk. This spree resulted in his capture. Detectives all over the country, actuated by the large reward, have been looking for these men. Young McCarroll has furnished a description of all of them, in addition to their names, and has also told the Sheriff where they said they were going from Fond du Lac. McCarroll claims that the men are plentifully supplied with money, and that each carries a belt of gold coin around his waist.

McCarroll told the Sheriff that his parents are residents of Chicago. He said he would turn State's evidence in both the holdup case and the one against him if his sentence would be made lighter for it.

At detective headquarters in Chicago no word regarding McCarroll's statement had been received last night and Lieutenant Rohan said he gave no credence to the story told by the Jefferson prisoner.

William A. Pinkerton branded the story as a fake and said McCarroll was evidently trying to get out of jail by telling the story.

TWELVE MEN SEE A HOLDUP.

Thompson Bicycle Factory Employes Unable to Save Charles Lother from Being Robbed.

Twelve employés on the fourth floor of the Thompson Bicycle Manufacturing company, Sixty-second and La Salle streets, saw Charles Lother, a driver for the Huff Express line, held up by two masked men at the point of a revolver on Thursday night and robbed of $43. The men at the windows attempted, by throwing pieces of iron and other missiles, to frighten off the robbers.

John Banstone, a farmer of Templeton, Wis., was robbed of $80, a half year's savings, on Thursday night. He was on his way to visit his parents in De Kalb, Ill., and while waiting for a train entered a saloon, the location of which he is unable to tell. In the morning he awoke in a State street hotel with his money gone.

CAUSES "FAKE" GROCERY BOOM

Order Stopping Arrests for Liquor Selling in Hyde Park Starts "Blind Pigs."

The order issued by Inspector Hunt on Thursday forbidding all further arrests of grocers for selling liquor until the matter can be passed on by the courts is proving a boon to "blind pigs" in the prohibition district. Several "blind pig" keepers are fitting up small grocery stores where imitation hams give forth whisky and syrup barrels produce a liquid which tastes like beer. Lieutenant Clancy of the Fiftieth Street Station discovered five resorts in the process of transformation into grocery shops. Arrests are to be made today if any of the places attempt to do business.

Holiday Excursions.

For the Christmas and New Year's holidays the Pennsylvania lines will sell excursion tickets between all points on their system west of Pittsburg on following dates: Dec. 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, and 31st, 1899, and Jan. 1st, 1900.

Ticket offices, 248 Clark street, 221 Michigan avenue, and Union Passenger Station. H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A.

ZERO WAVE IS HEADED OFF.

Forecast for Today Is Snow Flurries and Upward Tendency of Mercury—Police Stations Lodge 617.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

	Auditorium tower.	Street level.
8 a. m.	12	14
10 a. m.	16	18
12 m.	18	21
2 p. m.	20	24
4 p. m.	19	23
6 p. m.	18	22
8 p. m.	16	22
10 p. m.		21
12 midnight		20
2 a. m.		19

Snow flurries are predicted for today in lieu of the clear zero cold that the Weather bureau forecast on Thursday night. Unexpectedly a trough of atmosphere of low pressure stretched out from the Pacific storm area across the Central Western States to the Hudson Bay country and retarded the cold wave to such an extent that the mercury in Chicago is expected to show a disposition to rise all day.

Edmonton, with a temperature of 22° below, was the coldest spot in reach of the Chicago bureau. In the United States 8° below was registered at Havre, Mont.

Guests of the Police.

The biting air of the day had set the minds of homeless men towards the relative comforts of the police station lodgings by dusk, last night, and applicants for shelter became numerous in the down-town and poorer outlying districts early in the evening. However, the rush was not as great as in former years at a corresponding time. The Harrison street police had secured more beds and otherwise prepared to make their guests as comfortable as possible. At midnight 617 lodgers in stations were reported, distributed as follows:

Harrison St	75	Thirty-fifth St	12
Cottage Grove	55	West Chicago	39
Twenty-second St	25	West North Av	2
Stanton Av	18	Rawson St	2
Hyde Park	15	East Chicago	23
Englewood	7	Larrabee St	7
Hegewisch	4	North Halsted St	7
Woodlawn	6	Town Hall	4
Stock-Yards	93	Sheffield Av	3
Fiftieth St	11	Rogers Park	7
Maxwell St	55	Brighton Park	2
Canalport Av	14	Deering St	6
Hinman St	6	Kensington	12
West Thirteenth St	6	South Chicago	24
Desplaines St	20	Grand Crossing	7
West Lake St	25	South Englewood	4
Warren Av	16	Paulina and 47th	5
Forty-third and Lake	0		

In Want in Austin.

Mrs. Ida Erickson, 210 Waller avenue, Austin, appealed to Lieutenant Stanton of the Austin police for aid. She said she was unable to secure work, and that she and her two small children were cold and hungry. What assistance was possible was given to her, and the case will be reported to the county authorities.

Cold Weather Accidents.

George Hogarty, 2314 Wabash avenue, 11 years old, while "hitching on" wagons with his sled in the afternoon, was run over at State and Twenty-sixth streets by a wagon of the People's Gas Light and Coke company driven by John Shandrock, 4818 Wentworth avenue. The lad was badly hurt and was taken home by the police.

Michael Bresnahan, 567 West Thirteenth street, slipped and fell on a sidewalk near his residence last night and broke his leg.

Sleighbells Jingle.

Some sleighs and cutters were seen during the day in the residence streets and on the boulevards.

GARFIELD TO ENTER THE RACE.

Son of the President Will Be a Candidate for Congress from Twentieth Ohio District.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield, today announced that he will be a candidate for Congress from the Twentieth District. Phillips of Medina is the present member.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Chief Justice Ball Re-elected.

The Judges of the Superior Court yesterday held a meeting to elect a Chief Justice for the ensuing year and name the Masters in Chancery of the Superior Court for the next term of two years. Judge Ball was elected to succeed himself as Chief Justice. Many of the Judges were not ready to name the attorneys whom they desired to have appointed as Masters in Chancery, so it was decided that the names of the nominees should be handed to Judge Chytraus before Monday morning. At that time the list will be given out for publication.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Gary—152441—Edward Grace vs. Julius Frankel et al.; ver., $335.85.—166438—Sam Cabot vs. Wm. F. McMaster; same, $1,459.09.

Judge Chytraus—203368—Austin Fitzgerald vs. City; on fndg., $300.—5639—Mary F. Hilar vs. City; same, $300.

Judge Kavanagh—202303—Edward Conway vs. Christ. Michaelson; by deflt., $566.

Judge Ball—202398—Wm. C. Niblack vs. Geo. M. Bogue; by deflt., $527.78.

Judge Holdom—185204—David F. Matchell vs. Wm. Fitzgerald et al.; on ver., $422.83.—18850—Michael Sausome vs. Marian Giardino et al.; on fndg., $762; appl.

Judge Tuley—171131—Moses Feinberg vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $200; sat.

Judge Dunne—202562—Pat. Handley vs. City; on fndg., $476.

Judge Burke—201158—People, etc., vs. Williams Grain Co.; on fndg., $50; sat.

Judge Smith—4872—1st Nat. Bk., etc., vs. M. D. Flavin et al.; by deflt., $263.31.

Judge Neely—149761—Dora Fox vs. City; on fndg., $600.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—2716—Crosby vs. Bowes; def. dec.—66—N. W. L. and B. A. vs. Grant; same.—1982—Wilson vs. Solzer; dec.

Judge Chetlain—2717—Crosby vs. Bowes; def. dec.—188843—Finkler vs. Thome; dec.—202160—Johnson vs. Johnson; dec. div.—198162—Haverkamp vs. Haverkamp; dec.

Judge Tuley—1181—Burnham vs. Thatcher; dec.

Judge Willis—6217—Prince vs. Prince; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—4660—Fairbanks vs. Fairbanks; dec. div.

Judge Neely—198203—Cooksie vs. Cooksie; dec. div.—107451—McCarthy vs. McCarthy; same.—7249—Lauer vs. Lauer; same.—9414—Burt vs. Burt; same.—200716—Stybusky vs. Stybusky; same.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2368—Darwin M. Gillis; liabilities, $5,200; no assets; Wallace Ingalls, attorney.

2369—Horton W. Gillis; liabilities, $20,500; assets, $11,500; same attorney.

2370—G. W. Demorest; liabilities, $800; no assets; J. W. Stevens, attorney.

2371—Louis Hahn; liabilities, $5,900; no assets; Monroe Fulkerson, attorney.

2372—W. R. Vance; liabilities, $400; no assets; F. Kingsland, attorney.

2373—Edward Edwards; liabilities, $300; no assets; same attorney.

2374—Walter V. Roderick; liabilities, $800; no assets; same attorney.

2375—James P. McMannis; liabilities, $18,300; no assets; J. A. Adams, attorney.

2376—W. H. Hoober; liabilities, $800; no assets; F. Kingsland, attorney.

2377—Oscar Osell; liabilities, $500; no assets; J. H. Miller, attorney.

2378—David R. Miller; liabilities, $6,900; no assets; same attorney.

2379—John McNulty; liabilities, $2,300; assets, $1,300; J. M. Duffy, attorney.

2380—Charles S. Berry; liabilities, $12,782; assets, $11,600; J. F. Water, attorney.

2381—G. B. Donnelly; liabilities, $400; no assets; R. C. Sturgeon, attorney.

2382—Fred A. Emery; liabilities, $1,600; no assets; R. B. Twiss, attorney.

2383—John A. Rose; liabilities, $800; no assets; F. Kingsland, attorney.

2384—T. P. Murray; liabilities, $900; no assets; no attorney.

2385—Edward Todhunter; liabilities, $2,700; no assets; W. Prescott, attorney.

2386—Mendelsohn & Luery; liabilities, $4,000; no assets; Louis Ziv, attorney.

2387—Ira J. Ordway; liabilities, $8,300; no assets; C. D. Smith, attorney.

2388—W. H. Clayton; liabilities, $2,000; no assets; Morton Culver, attorney.

2389—L. A. Frezise; liabilities, $800; no assets; Johnson & McDannold, attorneys.

2390—Mrs. R. M. Breen; liabilities, $600; no assets; F. L. Salisbury, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Chetlain—Default divorces.
Judge Chytraus—Motions.
Judge Stein—Motions of course and default divorces.
Judge Haney—No court.
Judge Ball—Novak vs. Wells French Co.
Judge Tuley—Motions.
Judge Garver—Contested motions.
Judge Tuthill—Motions and default divorces.
Judge Holdom—Contested motions.
Judge Clifford—Motions.
Judge Neely—Motions.
Judge Smith—Motions.
Judge Burke—Motions and default divorces.
Judge Kavanagh—Motions.
Judge Dunne—Motions.
Judge Stough—Motions.
Judge Gary—Motions.
Judge Wheatley—County Court—Motions of course and 17986, 18352.
Judge Gilmore—County Court—Special assessment calendar, 71; legal objections only.
Judge Gilmore—Motions for new trial in 3649, 4006, 4480, 4564; contested motions, law, in 18630, 16867, 7878, 10258.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Motions and sentences.
Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Motions and sentences.
Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Motions and sentences.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Motions and sentences.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—No announcement.
Judge Kohlsaat—United States District and Circuit Courts—Motions of course.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Dempster vs. People, motion to set aside order denied.

Chicago Title and Trust Co. vs. Lake View, time to file abstracts and briefs extended ten days.

Foss vs. Chicago, Bockins vs. Chicago, Zenger vs. Chicago, Pirshing vs. Chicago, Cameron vs. Chicago, Schuth vs. Chicago, French vs. Chicago, Stebbins vs. Chicago, Lubke vs. Chicago, Mayer vs. Chicago, Collins vs. Chicago, Baker vs. Chicago, Cruickshank vs. Chicago, Lubke vs. Chicago, and McClintock vs. Chicago, time extended for plaintiffs to reply, causes consolidated and taken.

Cutter vs. People, motion for supersedeas denied.

Sanitary District vs. Ray, motion for supersedeas denied.

Wilbur vs. Ewen, rehearing allowed.

Ayers vs. Chicago Title and Trust Company, leave to assign cross errors and time to file briefs extended five days.

Seeley vs. Baldwin, suggestion diminution of record and leave to file, motion for time to file briefs.

Maher vs. Maher, motion to amend judgment.

People vs. County Commissioners, motion for time to file briefs.

McDonald vs. Crosby, motion for leave to file Appellate Court briefs.

Ewerson vs. Gersteinberg, motion for time to file briefs.

People vs. Butner, rule absolute entered.

Marks vs. Sullivan, dismissed on short record.

Taken—Illinois Central vs. Harris, Williams vs. Watson, People vs. Chicago and Northwestern, Glucose Sugar Refining Company vs. Slynn, McDonald vs. Crosby.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

United States Supreme Sourt.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, Dec. 15:

53—The United States, appellant, vs. The Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company et al.; leave granted to file supplemental brief herein on motion of Mr. Amos E. Goodhue for the appellees.

21—The United States, appellant, vs. The Bellingham Bay Boom Company; submitted by Mr. Solicitor General Richards for the appellant; no counsel appeared for the appellee.

81—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas; and,

82—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas; argument concluded by Mr. John G. Carlisle for the plaintiffs in error.

79—Peter Lee Atherton, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary G. Atherton; argued by Mr. Alexander Pope Humphrey for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. William Kernan for the defendant in error.

86—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, petitioner, vs. The United States ex rel. Marie A. Valentine; argument commenced by Mr. Robert A. Howard for the petitioner.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call for Monday, Dec. 18, will be as follows: 86, 88 [and 84 and 85], 87, 30, 88, 89, 94, 95, 96, and 97.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use Parker's Hair Balsam and save your hair. Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

DEATHS.

BALL—Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lemmon, at the home of her parents, 5428 Madison-av., Friday, Dec. 15, 1899, at 5 o'clock a.m., aged 33 years. Funeral at 10:30 a.m. Sunday, Dec. 17, 1899. Burial private.

COE—At his residence in Ravinia, on Dec. 14, John Cleremont Coe, in his 74th year. Funeral at the Presbyterian Church in Highland Park on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 11:30 a. m. Trains leave Wells-st. depot at 10:30.

CLARKE—Entered into rest at Paris, Canada, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Clarke and mother of Robert G. Clarke, Chicago.

HOLMES—John T. Holmes Jr., son of John T. and Mary (nee O'Neill), aged 4 months and 7 days. Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary from family residence, 289 South Peoria-st.

NEUMEISTER—Augusta, aged 64 years, widow of the late George Neumeister. Funeral from late residence, 2783 N. Paulina-st., on Sunday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

PAGE—Friday afternoon, Dec. 15, Mrs. Kate L. Page. Funeral service Sunday afternoon at 3:30 at residence of her son, E. C. Page, 15 39th-st.

SHANLEY—Dec. 14, Josephine Shanley, beloved daughter of John and Sarah Shanley and sister of John, Belle, and Emma Shanley, at the residence of her parents, 6828 Wabash-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH—At the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, on Friday morning, Dec. 15, Princess A., wife of Orlando C. Smith. Funeral at her former home in Toledo, O., Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16.

THOMPSON—Dorothy Thompson, at the residence of her son, W. J. Thompson, 6861 Calumet-av., in her 66th year. Funeral Saturday; private. St. Johns (N. B.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. JOHNSTON MYERS, PASTOR OF Emmanuel Baptist Church, will speak at the noonday evangelistic service for men at Central Y. M. C. A. Auditorium today, from 12 to 1 o'clock. A chorus from the University of Chicago will sing.

THE ELEVENTH LECTURE IN THE SERIES of free public lectures offered by the University of Chicago College for Teachers will be given at 12:30 today in the lecture-room of the college, Fine Arts Building, by Professor I. W. Howerth. Subject: "The Origin and Function of Religion."

MISS MARY E. RICHMOND OF BALTIMORE will speak at 3 p. m. today in the guild hall of Epiphany Church, Ashland avenue and Adams street. Miss Jane Addams will preside. Miss Richmond will recount Baltimore's experience with the tramp problem.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF Health will hold its regular meeting next Monday in Handel Hall at 2 p. m. Mrs. Rose Edson Nichols of Boston and others will speak.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SALESLADIES—25 EXPERIENCED BOOK saleswomen. Apply at 8 a. m., on 5th floor.
A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SALESLADIES—25 EXPERIENCED CROCKery salesladies. Apply at 8 a. m. on 5th floor.
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A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

ENGRAVER—EXPERIENCED, FOR JEWELry and silverware. Apply Superintendent's office,
A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

CANDY PACKERS AND SALESLADIES—EXperienced. Apply at 8 a. m. on 5th floor.
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WRAPPERS, CASH GIRLS AND BOYS—EXperienced. Apply with affidavits at 8 a. m., 5th floor.
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SALESLADIES—50 GENERAL SALESLADIES. Apply at 8 a. m. on 5th floor.
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DRIVERS—8 EXPERIENCED DRIVERS; ONLY those having department store experience need apply. Apply at 8 a. m. on 5th floor.
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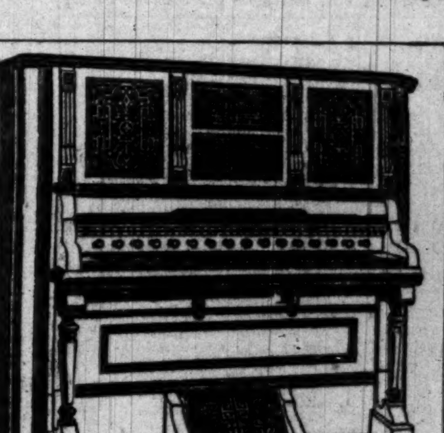
THE ÆOLIAN

IT MEANS SOMETHING that the World's Greatest Musicians Have Heartily Indorsed the ÆOLIAN.

1. It means that every one interested in music should look into the ÆOLIAN question a little.
2. That if the Æolian can charm the ear of the musicians, most likely it can charm you.
3. That an entirely new side of existence may be opened up to you in this way, with possibilities of delight quite unsuspected.

DO YOU KNOW—

1. That an Æolian is a musical instrument?
2. That it plays a perforated roll of paper?
3. That no technical knowledge is required to play it?
4. That all you have to do is to pedal and look after the expression-stops?
5. That it does not produce machine music as you suppose, but gives a genuine musical result, admired by the greatest judges?
6. That it closely reproduces entire orchestral scores that no four players can execute?
7. That it is the only instrument that gives the *effect* of an orchestral performance?
8. That it is the only instrument that brings all the music of the world to your own door?
9. That the Æolian is the greatest educational force in music today?
10. That our best schools are regularly adopting it as a pedagogical aid?
11. That our instruments are found in hundreds of homes of people of refinement and musical culture all over the world?



Style A. Price $400.
Other Styles $75 to $2,500.

It costs nothing to come to see us and be convinced.
Æolians may be had to suit all purses, from $75 to $2,500 upwards.

Our instruments are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers.
IF UNABLE TO CALL SEND FOR LITERATURE.

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McVICKER'S JACOB LITT Lessee and Manager.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
"A Great Popular Success."—INTER OCEAN.
Mr. F. C. Whitney's Magnificent Production of
QUO VADIS
Stanislaus Stange's Dramatization of Henryk Sienkiewicz's Immortal Novel.
Every Night and Sat. Mat., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Wednesday Matinee, all reserved, 25 and 50 cents.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Walton's Flying Monkeys, Laura Burt,
Hines & Remington, Lafayette,
Elinore Sisters, Conroy & McDonald,
Erna's Dog Circus, Whitney Brothers,
Oro, Bernard & Oro, Genaro & Theol,
Campbell & Canfield, Ozav & Delmo,
Ada Morgan, Schaefer & Reed,
The Arcaris, Peggy Whitney.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Patrice and Company, Lavender & Tomson,
Sohlkes and 5 Pickaninnies, Chas. A. Loder,
Rawson & June, 3—Glissandos—3,
La Belle Carmen, Neilson Sisters,
Terry & Lambert, 3—The Bahan Trio—3,
Julia Kaltbrun, La Pell & Edwards,
Kohl & Barney, Prof. Kayne,
Gaspard Brothers, Jimmie Pendennis.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

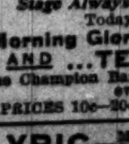
POWERS' LAST 7 NIGHTS.
Nightly at 8 sharp—Sat. (only) Mat. at 2.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
In DAVID BELASCO'S Version of . . . . . . ZAZA

HOPKINS BARGAIN 25c MATINEE
The Stirring War Romance A FAIR REBEL
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW—Chas. Sweet—Drawee—Breton-Runkel Trio.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Last Appearance.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30
VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN The World's Greatest Pianist
Seats—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.

CONCERT OF THE
...YALE...
GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS,
Central Music Hall, December 25, 1899.
Box Office open 9 a. m. Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1899.

GREAT NORTHERN Even'g prices 25c, 50c, 75c.
Last Day—CHAS. H. YALE'S
25c MAT. TO-DAY. THE EVIL-EYE.
Fantastical-Trick Spectacle.
Sun. Mat.—Rice & Cohen, "OVER THE FENCE."



SAM T. JACK'S—Madison-st. near State
Tel. Main 2198. Only Burlesque house in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day at 2 and 8
Fred Rider's Moulin Rouge Co.
Prices....10, 20, 30

Miaco's Trocadero..State & Van Buren
Stage Always Filled with Lovely Women.
Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
Morning Glory Burlesquers
AND ...TERRY McGOVERN...
the Champion Bantamweight meets all comers at every performance.
PRICES 10c—20c—30c—SMOKING CONCERTS.

LYRIC—MATINEES DAILY AT 2 P. M. EVERY NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
32,120 People saw this Reproduction Last Week. Bring your Ladies.
Biograph's Genuine Motion Pictures of the
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY FAMOUS FIGHT.
Direction of Martin Julian.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Last 2 Nights. Matinee Today.
WILLIE COLLIER IN MR. SMOOTH.
LAST TIME SUNDAY NIGHT.
Seats and Boxes Now Selling for
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
IN HON. JOHN GRIGSBY
Beginning Monday, Dec. 18th.

Studebaker CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMP'Y
LAST PERFORMANCES THIS SEASON OF
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8. BEGGAR STUDENT
Prices—Nights 25, 50, 75c, $1; Wed. Mat., 25, 50c; Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75c. Absolutely NO HIGHER.
Next week Studebaker closed in preparation for the opening of the Grand Opera Season with a magnificent spectacular production of Verdi's AIDA
Xmas Matinee. Seats on Sale Next Monday.

COLUMBIA—MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
THE FAMOUS
..BOSTONIANS..
Last Time Tonight at 8 of . . . . . THE SMUGGLERS OF BAYADEZ.
Next Week — Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Nights, Saturday Matinee, THE SERENADE; Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, ROBIN HOOD. Seats and Boxes Now on Sale.

DEARBORN STOCK CO.
LAST TIMES OF THE IDEAL PLAY,
ALABAMA
Beginning Sunday Matinee, 2:15,
A Charming Comedy....... THE BUTTERFLIES

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Soloist: VAN EWYCK, Baritone.
TO-NIGHT.
Reserved Seats, 50c to $1.50.

BASEBALL FOR THE ARMY

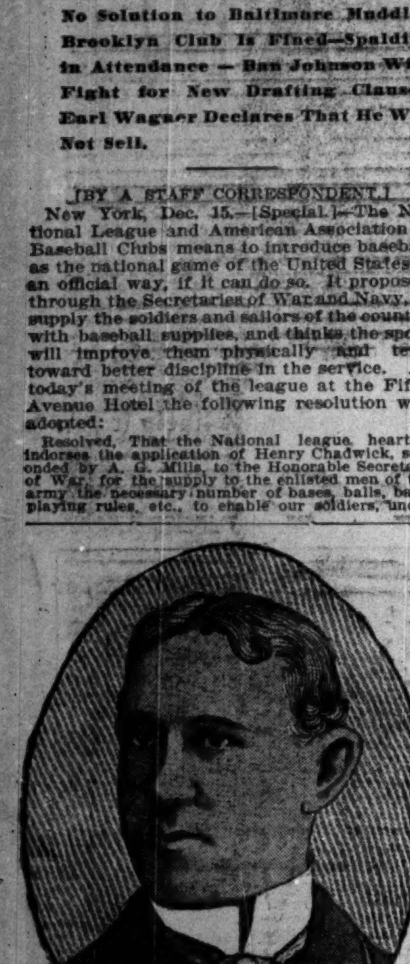
NATIONAL LEAGUE MAGNATES WANT GAME PLAYED BY SOLDIERS.

Day's Meeting Fails to Bring Results—No Solution to Baltimore Muddle—Brooklyn Club Is Fined—Spalding in Attendance—Ban Johnson Wins Fight for New Drafting Clause—Earl Wagner Declares That He Will Not Sell.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs means to introduce baseball as the national game of the United States in an official way, if it can do so. It proposes, through the Secretaries of War and Navy, to supply the soldiers and sailors of the country with baseball supplies, and thinks the sport will improve them physically and tend toward better discipline in the service. At today's meeting of the league at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the National league heartily indorses the application of Henry Chadwick, seconded by A. G. Mills, to the Honorable Secretary of War, for the supply to the enlisted men of the army the necessary number of bases, balls, bats, playing rules, etc., to enable our soldiers, under



JOHN A. M'CARTHY.
Center fielder Chicago club.

proper regulations, to indulge as a pastime in the great national game of baseball.

Resolved, That we will also indorse a similar application to the honorable Secretary of the Navy for similar liberal action toward our sailors.

Resolved, That such generous consideration of the wants and pleasures of the army and navy will not only meet with the grateful appreciation of the recipients, but of our citizens at large, and will, we believe, be conducive to greater physical development and consequently improve discipline of both arms of the service.

President Young was instructed to deliver in person a copy of the resolutions to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

League Finally Meets.

For the first time this week the National league magnates today had a long session, the meeting lasting several hours. It approved the reports of the Board of Directors and Board of Arbitration, but failed to reach the main topic in the minds of everybody who is interested in the game, the reduction of the circuit. That subject will come up for a time at least tomorrow, when the league will reassemble at 10 o'clock, but the opinion is freely expressed tonight no plan will be adopted. The subject will be referred to a committee, and a special meeting of the league will be called next month to hear the report of the committee.

Fine the Brooklyn Club.

The Brooklyn-Baltimore syndicate and the league have not yet come to terms for the purchase of the Baltimore club, and the situation has not improved since last night. The Brooklyn-Baltimore owners were pacified in a measure by the announcement that the $2,500 damages claimed by the New York club over the Wrigley case would not be granted, but when it came to talking over the price for Baltimore there was a hitch. As a result the screws have been applied again, and now the Brooklyn club has been nominally fined $500 for failing to obey the instructions of President Young in the Wrigley case.

No one believes a serious attempt will be made to collect this fine, and the Brooklyn magnates laugh at the idea of having to pay it, but the fact it was imposed shows there is still a wide breach between the factions which are trying to accomplish a reduction of the circuit. Everybody, apparently, is tired of the wrangle and willing to let it go over a month in order to allow time for deliberation.

Spalding on the Scene.

Freedman failed to appear at today's meeting of the league, Conant of the Boston club holding his proxy. A. G. Spalding was in attendance, which is explained on the ground he is an honorary member, and hence entitled to be present. Nevertheless, it is common talk an effort will be made during the meeting to replace the Spalding ball by some other, and this is thought by some to explain Mr. Spalding's presence. The subject did not come up today. Freedman is supposed to be back of the fight on Spalding.

It is thought possible the alliance between Spalding, Brush, and Robinson may possibly involve some telegram on this subject. On the adoption of the report of the Board of Directors today the league threw out all the games played by the Brooklyn club while Wrigley was a member. There are fourteen or fifteen of them, and President Young was not able to state just what the official record would be, but the action does not affect the relative standing of the leading clubs.

The game played by Brooklyn and Louisville in Brooklyn Aug. 12 and won by Brooklyn was also thrown out, as it was scheduled for Louisville, and the consent of the New York club to the change had not been obtained.

Supervisor for Umpires.

Section 40 of the league constitution was amended to provide that the supervisor of umpires should also be made a supervisor of players, with power to report them for discipline. This is a move in the direction of suppressing rowdy tactics on the field. Colonel Rogers moved to proceed to the election of the supervisor, but on motion of Magnate Hart the choice was postponed. Captain Anson and John B. Day are mentioned for the place.

Members of the Board of Arbitration and Board of Directors were elected. The directors are Robison, Hart, Brush, Reach, Soden, and Freedman. The Board of Arbitration is composed of Robison, Hart, Brush, Rogers, Soden, and Young. Freedman's election as a director came after a bitter fight, the Brooklyn, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis clubs voting against him.

When Freedman heard of his election he said he did not want the place and would resign. The other magnates, even including Hart, who voted against him, said it made no difference and that Freedman's resignation would not be accepted. He had been elected a director and he would remain a director.

Rogers, Hart, and Brush were appointed a committee on the revision of the league constitution, and Hart, Reach, and Hanlon were continued as the Committee on Playing Rules.

Change in Drafting Rule.

The change in the method of drafting players from class A leagues was modified in accordance with the wishes of the American league, the drafting price being increased to $1,000 from $500 and the class A league clubs now being able to keep a player two seasons, or a part of two seasons, before he becomes subject to draft. The membership fee of class A leagues was at the same time increased from $75 to $150. President Johnson of the American league is pleased at the new drafting clause.

President Hart introduced his pet measure for reducing the playing season to 132 games, but the question was postponed until tomorrow, when it probably will be made the basis of the first official discussion of the circuit question. Hart's motion to have the umpires regularly scheduled in the future was also postponed.

The chances are the league will adjourn tomorrow evening. President Hart of the Chicago club and Manager Loftus expect to start home Sunday morning. Deals for players have been sidetracked by all of the clubs until after the circuit question has been settled.

Some talk was caused today by the noisy announcement of owner Wagner of the Washington club that he would not under any conditions sell his club and consent to a reduction of the circuit. Not one of the magnates thinks Washington will cause serious trouble when the circuit problem is to be decided.

LONG SHOT WINS AT TANFORAN PARK

Sam Dannebaum, at 50 to 1, Captures 2-Year-Old Race.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Burns & Waterhouse purchased Marcato today from P. Ryan, and the horse will carry the colors of the local racing firm in the Holiday Stake tomorrow. Ryan came here from Chicago with a stable of nine, and has sold advantageously all but Cyril and a coming 2-year-old by Fonso. He was away ahead of the game out here, but struck a losing streak last week in his betting.

The sensational feature of the racing this afternoon was the win of San Dannebaum in the opening dash for 2-year-olds. Fifty to one was freely offered against the youngster, who is sired by Nomad, the best son of Wild Idle. Alice Dougherty experienced no trouble in taking down the second race, Heartless, the favorite, being again left at the post.

Anjou captured the mile race, and showed himself to be a colt of some pretension to class especially in the mud. He is by the St. Simon horse, St. Andrew, that J. B. Haggin secured in England for a song. Bathos ran a most disappointing race. The judges substituted Thorpe for Ruiz, which proved to be a fortunate circumstance for the latter rider.

First Call and Grand Sachem alternated as favorites in the fifth race. First Call proved the winner, while Pongo, a rank outsider, came near beating Grand Sachem.

Zoroaster scored his eighth win in California during the last five weeks. He is unbeatable in the mud just at present.

Tanforan Park Summaries Dec. 15.

Weather clear; track muddy.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
40-1	S. Dannebaum, 103 [H'ry]	2	6^1	$5^{1/2}$	$2^{1/2}$	1^1
3-2	Diomed, 115 [H. Shields]	4	2^2	1^2	1^2	$2^{1/2}$
15-1	Joe Briton, 115 [Spencer]	1	$5^{1/2}$	6^5	3^2	3^3

Time, 1:19½. Gravita, Mountebank, Racetto, El Arte finished as named. Winner, D. J. McCasty's ch. g., by Nomad—Blondinette. Post 6 minutes. Start good. Won cleverly. The next two were driving. Dannebaum came fast after he got going and saved ground on each turn.

Second race, ¾ mile, all ages, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	A. D'gherty, 101 [Vititoe]	5	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^1
5-1	Limerick, 97 [Henry]	2	2^1	2^1	2^1	2^1
30-1	March Seven, 97 [T. W'sh]	3	3^1	3^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:04. Blooming Chance, Gold Finder, Miss Reel, Firelight, Heartless finished as named. Winner, Frank Phillips' ch. f. by Riley—Miss Murphy. Start poor. Won easing up; second handily. Alice Dougherty is a wonder in heavy going, and always had the race safe. Limerick had no excuses and did his best.

Third race, 1 mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-10	Anjou, 108 [Spencer]	4	3^1	3^1	1^2	1^1
7-1	The Lady, 105 [Vititoe]	3	4	4	4	2^4
8-1	Sunello, 105 [T. Burns]	2	2^1	1^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:47. Bathos also ran. Winner, W. B. Jennings' b. c., by St. Andrew—Judge. Start fair. Won driving; second easily. Anjou was much the best and received a strong ride. The Lady ran a grand race, and finished resolutely.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-10	K'g Carnival, 108 [J. M'n]	2	2^1	1^1	1^1	1^1
3-1	El Estro, 85 [T. Walsh]	1	1^1	2^1	2^2	2^2
5-2	Potente, 95 [Johnson]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:31. Winner, Caruthers & Shields' b. c., by Getaway—Marietta. Start fair. Won driving; second easily. King Carnival stumbled slightly in the home stretch, but was best and won anyhow.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-5	First Call, 112 [Thorpe]	3	4^1	4^1	3^1	1^1
6-5	Gd Sachem, 109 [T. W'sh]	2	2^1	2^1	2^1	2^1
30-1	Pongo, 112 [Glover]	5	5^{10}	5	5	3^1

Time, 1:18½. Pongo, Indra, The Offer finished as named. Inverary II. pulled up. Winner, J. Coffey's b. c., by Order—Randette. Start good. Won easily; the next two were driving. First Call is good, and ran an extremely fast last quarter. Grand Sachem dropped back in the home stretch and came again strongly at the finish.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-10	Zoroaster, 110 [Spencer]	3	3^2	2^1	1^3	1^2
9-2	Decoy, 86 [T. Walsh]	1	1^1	1^1	2^1	2^3
12-1	Wallent'n, 97 [Bonner]	4	2^1	3^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:54½. Lothian also ran. Winner, N. Shields' b. f., by Rayon d'Or—Astoria. Start good. Won under a pull; second easily. Zoroaster outclassed the lot, and came on and won when given his head. Decoy was allowed to lead under sufferance for seven furlongs.

Today's Tanforan Park Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds—Diomed, 110 pounds; Sardine, 110; Prestome, 108; F. W. Brode, 108; Bogus Bill, 108; Antonietta, 105; Limerick, 100.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Tappan, 110 pounds; Daisy F., 107; Wyoming, 107; Silver Tone, 104; Red Pirate, 104; Espionage, 98; Ramlet, 98; Judge Wofford, 95.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Ringmaster, 102 pounds; Ballista, 102; Terrene, 102; Rapido, 102; Einstein, 102; Personne, 102; Fleming, 102.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, all ages, Holiday Handicap, value $1,500—Marcato, 111 pounds; Malay, 108; Meadowthorpe, 107; Forte, 107; Topmast, 107; Rosormonde, 107; Morinel, 106; Potente, 95.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap—King Carnival, 112 pounds; Sybaris, 102; Ben Ledi, 100; Montallade, 92; Aluminum, 90; Silver Maid, 80.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, over five hurdles, handicap—Granger, 160 pounds; Duke of York, 153; Major S., 135; Rossmore, 130; P. F., 130; Monita, 130; J. O. C., 125.

LAST RACE OF THE 2-YEAR-OLDS.

Preliminary Derby Handicap Will Be Run at New Orleans Today.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Preliminary Derby handicap, which holds a unique position in the list of Western stakes, being the last important meeting of the 2-year-olds before they take on 3-year-old form, will be run tomorrow. The entries closed with a good representation of Eastern and Western quality, but nine acceptances present a rather slim field, slim as to class as well as to numbers. Sidney Lucas' Decline, with 127 pounds, and Hagerdon, Sam Fullen, and The Rush are absentees.

Sidney Lucas was prepared especially for the race, and would have gone to the post at his best, but his owners, the Thompson Bros., changed their minds a few minutes before declaring acceptances. John McCafferty is not afraid of 119 pounds on Cleora. That filly has a more valid claim to stake class than anything in against her, and it is probable, with all her weight, she will go to the post a favorite. Red Cross II. was a good colt around Chicago, and Buck Franklin, who had him in charge, says he has improved at least six pounds since he was shipped to Memphis, where he received his preparation for this race.

He will need that much improvement to be able to give two pounds to Alex, who has recovered all the speed he showed in his early 2-year-old form. Prince of Veronia will wear the all-scarlet of the Morrises.

Prince of Veronia is one of the promising sort, but, taking his last race with Triaditza as a line, he will have to improve a lot to get in the way of Alex, not to speak of the others. Alex and Fleuron were nose and nose when the last-named broke the track record for five furlongs, and is said to have come along greatly in his subsequent work. Florizar is not conceded much of a chance with 114 pounds. All his good races have been with light weight in indifferent all-aged company. Dissolute's head and head finish with Sam Fullen a few days ago gives him a chance with 103 pounds. Only three are to be considered only on the weight proposition. Following is the field:

J. J. McCafferty's Cleora [Boland]	119
H. Scoggan's Florizar [Vanduzen]	114
T. P. Hayes' Red Cross II. [Dupee]	111
F. Regan's Alex [Clawson]	109
A. H. and D. H. Morris' Prince of Veronia [Mitchell]	108
Lansing & Clayton's Dissolute [Cunningham]	108
G. H. Brown's J. Lucile [L. Rose]	104
James Arthur's Crane [Wedderstrand]	93
H. T. Griffin's Knight Bannerét [Slack]	93

Two useful selling platers changed owners for a small consideration. San Durango, who lost the first race to Debride through running out in the stretch, was claimed by Harry Robinson for $600, and "Texas" Smith took Forbush away from G. C. Bennett after the last race. The favorites fared badly today, but some of them had no right to be favorites. On form Lackman, a 4-year-old, with 99 pounds up, held The Sluggard, a 3-year-old with 108 up, safe in the seven furlong handicap, and Koenig, another 3-year-old, with 106 pounds up, had no chance. But that is but the way the race was placed. The Sluggard ruled favorite over Lackman, and Koenig divided the support with them. The race was only a comfortable exercise gallop for Lackman. Going easily, he held a two lengths on his company from end to end. The Sluggard was a natural second.

New Orleans Summaries Dec. 15.

Weather clear; track good.

First race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Debride, 114 [Harshb'r]	2	4^1	3^1	3^1	1^1
7-2	San Durango, 103 [Mit'll]	4	1^1	1^1	1^1	2^1
50-1	Little Billy, 100 [McK'y]	5	6^1	6^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:22½. Wiggins, Miss Rosa, McAlbert, Lord Neville finished as named. Aratoma left at the post. Winner, J. Murphy's b. g., by Babler—Morning Bride. Post 8 minutes. Start good. It was a driving finish. Debride got up only in the last sixteenth. San Durango would have won but Mitchell let go of his head at the end, and the horse swerved from the middle of the track to the outside.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Trimmer, 107 [McJoynt]	1	6^5	6^3	2^1	$1^{1/2}$
15-1	Junaetta, 104 [Frost]	2	3^1	3^1	4^1	2^1
8-1	Lillian Reed, 104½ [Rose]	6	2^1	1^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:43¾. Bright Night, Harry Preston, Tobe Paine, Havelock, Chancery, Prospero, Tyran Princess Murphy finished as named. Winner, T. Nepper's ch. c., by Tristan—Fair Helen. Start good. Won easily; second the same. Trimmer was going away at the end.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
20-1	El Caney, 104 [Dupee]	5	2^1	4^1	3^1	1^1
30-1	Miss Mae Day, 103 [G'r]	3	4^1	1^1	2^1	2^1
12-1	Profit, 101 [Frost]	1	1^1	2^1	1^1	3^1

Time, 1:09¼. Inlook, Flueron, Macie Marea, Azua, Fly Lotta, Russell R., Brooch, Tom Gilmore, Cheri, Sadie Burnham, Lelo Gray finished as named. Winner, G. C. Bennett's ch. c., by Iroquois—Hildegarde. Start straggling. Won easily; it was a drive for place honors. El Caney was well ridden. Inlook ran a good race under a bad ride. Flueron was off poorly.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Lackman, 99 [Mitchell]	1	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^1
3-2	The Sluggard, 108 [McJ']	2	3^1	2^1	2^1	2^1
13-5	Koenig, 106 [Boland]	3	4	3^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:28¼. Ninety Cents also ran. Winner, J. R. Lancaster's ch. c., by Onondaga—Sungleam. Start good. Won easily; second handily. Lackman tiptoed his field.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-2	Barataria, 102 [Bradford]	1	3^1	3^1	1^1	1^1
6-1	Jimp, 105 [R. Narvaez]	3	5^1	4^1	4^1	2^1
6-5	Forbush, 104 [Dupee]	4	4^1	5^1	3^1	3^1

Time, 1:58. Elkin, Astor, McCleary, St. Lorenzo finished as named. Winner, W. C. Fessenden's b. g., by Lisbon—Aala Lala. Start good. The first two were driving to the limit. Barataria was the best, but Bradford took things easily, and nearly threw the race away. Jimp would have won in another stride.

Today's New Orleans Entries.

First race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Koenig, 111 pounds; Jimp, 109; Frank McConnell, 107; Colonel Cluke, 106; Village Pride, 102; Chancery, 101; Bright Night, 101.

Second race, ¾ mile—Johnny Williams, 112 pounds; Polaris, 112; Domozetta, 109; Everest, 109; Swamp Angel, 109; Barrica, 109; Lucy B., 109; Dollie Wiethoff, 105; Hjmtine, 105; Musket, 103; St. Wood, 103; Florence Clark, 100; Tortugas, 100; Prince Frederick, 100; Claroba, 100.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Virgie O., 111 pounds; Lobengula, 110; Traveler, 105; Pan Charm, 105; Liew Anna, 102; Grey John, 102; Chantilla, 102; Dr. Withrow, 102; Good Order, 102; Rida, 102; Havelock, 100; Trust Me, 98; Match Box, 93.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, handicap, the Preliminary Derby, value $2,000—Cleora, 119 pounds; Florizar, 119; Red Cross II., 111; Alex, 109; Prince of Veronia, 108; Disolute, 108; J. Lucille, 104; Crane, 93; Knightbanneret, 93.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Walkenshaw, 116 pounds; La Grange, 110; Elkin, 106; Sallie Lamar, 103; Jim Conway, 103; Can I See 'Em, 103; Lady Dora, 94; Waterhouse, 94.

Dr. Nichols to Coach Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The man who is to coach the Harvard baseball team for next spring has been announced by Captain Reid as Dr. E. H. Nichols, '93, who pitched for Harvard. Dr. Nichols knows the game, and ought to help Reid out in his ambitious resolve to win every game. Reid has made an entire canvass of Harvard for the purpose of getting at every baseball man.

John A. Ruble Dead.

Beloit, Wis., Dec. 15.—John A. Ruble, well known as a trap and wing shot, who has participated in all great shotgun contests of the country, died today.

NEW TERMINALS

Of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company.

All passenger trains of the Wisconsin Central railway now arrive at and depart from the Central Station, Twelfth street and Park row. For further particulars apply at city office, 230 South Clark street.

STIFT GIVEN THE FIGHT.

GAINS THE DECISION OVER JACK M'CORMICK AT STAR THEATER.

Referee Malachy Hogan Makes a Close Ruling, as the Bout Is Even for Four Rounds—In the Fifth the Chicago Man Secures the Advantage, but the Philadelphian Evens Up in the Last Round—Neither Man Displays Anything in the Way of Science.

Billy Stift of Chicago was given the decision over Jack McCormick, the Philadelphia heavyweight, in their contest last night at the Star Theater. It was a finely drawn decision, as up to the end of the fourth round the fighting was of an even character. In the fifth Stift secured a good shade, but this was fully offset by McCormick in the final round.

The contest was interesting only from the standpoint that it was between equally matched men. There was a marked absence of clever work, and both showed wretched judgment of distance. Once Stift swung himself clear off his feet, while at other times he was wild, and the same can be said of McCormick. McCormick fiddled a lot, but did not follow it up with anything like clever leads. He rushed at Stift a number of times without making a legitimate blow. When Stift came at him he once or twice braced himself like the center rush of a football team preparing to stop a play. Stift appeared in fine condition, while McCormick was a trifle flabby.

McCormick was seconded by Ed Denfass and Harry Harris, Stift being cared for by Charlie Stift, Henry Baker, and Danny McMahon. The Philadelphian appeared big besides his opponent, and must have had at least twenty pounds advantage in weight. McCormick was the first to lead, but did no damage. After a little fiddling Stift let go a wild swing, which did not land. They came to a clinch, and then McCormick planted his right on the body and sent Stift to his knees, scoring the first knockdown. They exchanged heavy body blows. McCormick ducked a left lead. He was short on his left lead, but followed with a right to the chin, Stift swinging his right to the shoulder in return. In a clinch Stift twice jolted his right to the body.

McCormick's Wild Rush.

In the second round McCormick rushed in, but landed no blow. Stift sent his right to the body, and McCormick went to the floor. He was up in an instant, and took part in a mixup forced upon him by Stift. McCormick rushed him wildly, and was short. Stift catching him with a right swing on the shoulder as he dodged by. Nearing the end of the round, Stift swung a tremendous left, but missed his man, and fell on his back on the canvas, much to the amusement of the crowd.

McCormick chopped his left to the face in the third round. He blocked a left lead from Stift, and sent his right to the body. Stift jolted his right to the stomach, and McCormick made a futile effort with a right swing. Two or three mixups occurred, and McCormick was bleeding from the nose as he went to his corner.

Nothing of interest occurred in the opening stages of the fourth round, and the crowd grew slightly impatient. Stift did good work in a clinch, jolting his right to the body in rapid succession. He ducked another of McCormick's ungainly leads. Both missed swings, and the round ended with honors even.

Stift circled around the ring in the opening of the fifth, and again the crowd began to grow jolly. McCormick sent a left to the nose, and followed with a right hook to the body. Stift then hooked his right to the head, and after a clinch twice landed rights on the ribs. McCormick sent home a right upper cut to the breast, and Stift then had all the better of the round.

He opened with a hard left to the face, and had the better of the succeeding mixups. After McCormick had sent a left to the face Stift swung his left on the body, and then hooked a right to the jaw, which appeared to stagger his burly opponent. He tried to force the pace, but missed another windmill swing, and the gong sounded.

McCormick evidently realized that he had to do some work to offset that of his opponent in the fifth, and he came in strong in the final and made several efforts to cross his right to the jaw for a knock out. Twice he upper cut his right to the body, and Stift was seemingly content to stay away. McCormick hooked his right to the head. Stift fought back well in the last minute, but the Philadelphian had a shade on the round.

The preliminary bouts were of exceptional quality, the only thing to mar the show being the accident to George Elliot, who broke his arm in the contest with Frank Carroll.

Brown Defeats Williams.

Frank Brown, the local colored bantam, defeated Tommy Williams, a chunky colored 112-pounder from Pittsburg, in six rounds. Brown was by far the cleverer both at long range and in the clinches.

Pete Boyle and Ole Oleson, at 130 pounds, furnished a high-grade preliminary. Not an idle moment marked the entire six rounds. It was a contest in which blow for blow was the general rule.

George Elliott, colored, of Cincinnati, had the misfortune to break his left arm in his fight with Frank Carroll. They met at 138 pounds. Elliott was game and aggressive, but knew little about straight punching. After his first burst of speed he slowed down and Carroll got home some punishing left swings on the body. He had the better of the second and third round, and it was apparent that he had the fight well in hand. In the middle of the fourth Elliott swung his left against Carroll's elbow and at once dropped to his knees, with his arm hanging helpless. A doctor examined the arm and pronounced it fractured. Carroll was given the verdict. The crowd tossed about $50 into the ring for the injured man.

Sammy Harris conceded fully ten pounds to Kid Abel and won the decision after a clever fight.

Abel evidently made up his mind that a rushing attack was to his advantage, and opened hostilities in vigorous fashion. The first rush somewhat astonished Harris, but after that he fought a wonderfully clever fight. His footwork carried him out of range of many of Abel's swings, and when he did get cornered he guarded his body well and never lost his head. Abel was on the aggressive nearly the whole time, but landed few effective blows.

Harris jabbed his left time and again into Abel's face and neck, and the latter did some pretty blocking. In the mixups Abel swung right and left for the body, while Harris resorted several times to a right uppercut that jolted his man.

Matters were pretty even until the last round, in which Abel tired a trifle. He was trying, as usual, to force the pace, but got the worst of a mixup which Harris finished by catching him with a right on the jaw. Abel was staggered and nearly fell over. Harris quickly followed up his advantage, and secured lead enough to get the decision.

Connolly Wins from McPartland.

New York, Dec. 15.—Eddie Connolly of St. John, N. B., was given the decision on points over "Kid" McPartland of New York in twenty-five rounds of fighting at the Broadway Athletic club tonight.

LIVE BIRD SHOOT CONCLUDED.

Sixty-two Shooters Compete in the Handicap Match.

The live bird tournament at Watson's Park, which attracted many of the crack marksmen from the surrounding country, was concluded yesterday with a handicap in which there were sixty-two entries. The most remarkable fact in connection with the handicap was, with so many experts competing, not a straight score was made. The handicap was twenty-five birds; entrance, $15; four moneys. Six of the marksmen killed every bird but one. Grimm let his twenty-fourth bird get away from him, and Hirshey, after shooting splendidly, missed his twenty-first bird. Mrs. Shattuck of Minneapolis killed twenty-one of her birds.

The tie for the silver water set was not shot off owing to a lack of time. Instead the high guns of Thursday's third event drew for the trophy, and Charles Grimm of Clear Lake, Ia., was the lucky person to whom the trophy was awarded. The score of the handicap was:

Mosher [28 yards], 20; Gambell [28 yards], 19; Hall [29 yards], 24; Erwin [29 yards], 21; Woodford [28 yards], 23; Voris [30 yards], 22; Eick [29 yards], 22; Mrs. Shattuck [26 yards], 21; Kiffey [29 yards], 22; J. P. Graham [29 yards], 22; Heikes [31 yards], 24; Levi [26 yards], 20; Harbaugh [27 yards], 21; O'Brien [28 yards], 21; McCartney [28 yards], 20; Budd [31 yards], 22; Sperry [29 yards], 21; Carver [31 yards], 21; England [29 yards], 23; Gilbert [31 yards], 23; Barto [29 yards], 23; Kleinman [29 yards], 23; Fanning [28 yards], 20; Elias [27 yards], w.; Miller [27 yards], 23; Huxtable [27 yards], 20; Vonlergke [30 yards], 23; H. B. [29 yards], 22; Searles [29 yards], w.; Hicks [29 yards], 23; Boa [29 yards], 21; Worth [27 yards], w.; Patterson [29 yards], w.; Wilson [26 yards], w.; Healey [27 yards], 22; Kuss [30 yards], 22; Dering [27 yards], 22; Kimball [29 yards], 23; Lee [27 yards], 19; O'Dell [27 yards], w.; B. S. Graham [29 yards], 23; Grimm [31 yards], 24; Willard [29 yards], 23; Parker [28 yards], 22; Hallowell [30 yards], 24; Roll [30 yards], 22; Neal [30 yards], 22; Leffingwell [28 yards], 23; J. L. White [29 yards], 21; Marshall [31 yards], 22; Bingham [30 yards], 21; Laflin [29 yards], 23; Porter [28 yards], 23; Werk [27 yards], 21; Hirshey [28 yards], 24; Shaw [30 yards], 23; Deater [29 yards], 23; Tripp [28 yards], 24; Boland [27 yards], w.; M. E. White [27 yards], 22; Wilcox [27 yards], w.; Palmer [29 yards], 21.

Hall, Grimm, Hallowell, Hirshey, Tripp, and Heikes divided first money, $288. Woodford, Kimball, E. S. Graham, Willard, Leffingwell, Laflin, Porter, Shaw, Deater, England, Gilbert, Barto, Kleinman, Miller, Vonlergke, and Hicks divided second money, $216. Morris, Eick, Kippey, J. P. Graham, Healey, Kuss, Dering, Parker, Roll, Neal, Marshall, Budd, H. B., and M. E. White divided third money, $144. Erwin, Mrs. Shattuck, J. L. White, Bingham, Werk, Harbaugh, O'Brien, Sperry, Carver, Boa, and Palmer divided fourth money, $72.

DOUGLAS AND DAVIS WILL MEET.

Two Crack Golfers Left to Contest for Atlantic City Cup.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 15.—Fine golf was witnessed in the open tournament of the Atlantic City Country club today on the links at Northfield, near here. The weather was again delightful.

Today's program included the playing of the first match round and the semi-final match round for the four cups offered by the Atlantic City club. The greatest interest centered in the contest for the first, or Atlantic City Cup. In the first round W. H. Davis, F. H. Bohlen, F. S. Douglas, and C. M. Hamilton won their matches, and in the semi-final round Douglas beat Hamilton, after a warm contest, and Davis disposed of Bohlen. Douglas and Davis will meet in the final round tomorrow.

Willie Smith of Chicago, the open champion, who arranged today to play M. M. Singer and H. C. Villepique of Lawrence Harbor, next Tuesday, has also arranged to go to Lakewood the day following to play the two Lakewood cracks, Jasper Lynch and W. H. Davis.

The following are the results of the matches in the first round:

Atlantic City Cup—W. H. Davis of Lakewood beat E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, 6 up and 4 to play; F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat Arden Robbins, St. Andrews, 2 up and 1 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Lakewood, beat H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup—M. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor, beat H. C. Villepique, Lawrence Harbor, 2 up; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat H. C. Fownes, Highland, 5 up and 4 to play; R. F. Pfifer, Lakewood, beat C. L. Tappi, Westbrook, 1 up in 19 holes; J. N. Lippincott, Atlantic City, beat C. H. Kirk, Aronimink, 3 up and 2 to play.

Third Cup—H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat T. L. Farrison, Philadelphia, 7 up and 5 to play; G. Hersch, Lakewood, beat H. Suydam, Lakewood, 1 up; J. A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor, beat A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 5 up and 4 to play; C. B. Fownes, Highland, beat W. P. Fownes, Highland, 5 up and 3 to play.

Fourth Cup—E. T. Price, Atlantic City, beat W. E. Edge, Atlantic City, 8 up and 6 to play; H. H. Wooton, Atlantic City, beat W. H. Disston, Philadelphia, 2 up; A. H. Chadbourne, Atlantic City, beat F. W. Hemsley, Atlantic City, 6 up and 5 to play; C. A. Murphy, Ardsley, beat F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 1 up in 19 holes.

The semi-final rounds resulted as follows:

Atlantic City Cup—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat C. M. Hamilton, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Cup—F. H. Kimball, Lakewood, beat H. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor, 6 up and 4 to play; J. N. Lippincott, Atlantic City, beat R. F. Pfifer, Lakewood, 1 up.

Third Cup—H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat G. Hersch, Lakewood, by 2 up; J. A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor, beat C. B. Fownes, Highland, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Cup—H. H. Wooton, Atlantic City, beat E. T. Price, Atlantic City, 4 up and 2 to play; A. H. Chadbourne, Atlantic City, beat C. A. Murphy, Ardsley club, 3 up and 2 to play.

SPRECKELS FARM HORSE SALE.

Matt Storn Secures the Black Yearling Colt Cambaceres for $1,200.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15.—Forty yearlings from the stock farm of A. P. Spreckels have just been sold at auction, bringing good prices. Matt Storn secured the black colt Cambaceres, a son of imp. Idalium and imp. Candid, for $1,200. Candid is the mare that won the four-mile race at the Ingleside track. W. B. Jennings paid $1,000 for Beelzebub, a slashing-looking colt, by imp. Crighton out of Lista Hock, by imp. Loyalist. Both of these colts are of Australian breeding. The best sales were as follows:

Bellerophon, ch. c., by General Miles—Bell Guard, J. J. Moran, $300.

Pequillo, ch. f., by imp. Idalium—Piquante, J. Murphy, $300.

Luicient, ch. f., by imp. Crighton—Lucille, G. W. Scott, $325.

Ravelling, b. c., by Ravelston—Elminta, Barnett & Shields, $300.

Fridolin, b. f., by imp. The Judge—Frisa, G. W. Scott, $550.

Cambaceres, blk. c., by imp. Idalium—Candid, Matt Storn, $1,200.

Peg Along, b. c., by imp. Crighton—Sweet Peggy, P. Sheridan, $375.

Cavanaugh, b. c., by imp. Idalium—Lady Cleveland, E. W. Purser, $600.

The Trawler, br. c., by Eolo—Tragic, D. J. McCarty, $310.

A novel feature of the sale was Punch and Judy, twin foals by Eolo—Irene E., by El Rio Rey. They were doubtless the first thoroughbred twins ever led into the auction ring. They were secured for $75.

KNOWS NOTHING OF NEW TRACK.

John Powers Denies He Is Interested in a Speedway at Worth.

Three of yesterday morning's newspapers built a new racetrack for Chicago and announced that Powers & O'Brien, William Skakel, Wesley Schimmell, and Sam and Ed Wagner had an option on the Piper farm at Worth and intended to refit the training track on that farm and start racing next spring.

John Powers said yesterday he had never heard of the track until he read the papers, had no intention of becoming a racetrack owner, and that the story was utterly untrue and without the slightest foundation. He declared his partner, William O'Brien, knew nothing of the scheme, and that his friend, Sam Wagner, was not in any such deal. Mr. Powers was angry over the story and considered it an effort to hurt him in business and politics.

Secretary Nathanson of the Harlem and Lakeside tracks said he had never heard of the proposition to race at the Worth track. He said there was a possibility of such a track succeeding if it started on a friendly basis.

SPEED TRIALS IN GRAND BOULEVARD

Trotters and Pacers Given an Afternoon of Speeding.

Yesterday was commencement day with the snow races, and Grand boulevard from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth street was the scene of many impromptu contests. The surface of the boulevard, though a trifle hard, was in fairly good shape, and another light fall of snow will put it in perfect condition.

Among the horsemen out were S. R. Streeter, with Phenol, 2:07; G. Jerome, with Patchen Prince; R. Merrick, with Joe Hee; C. Robbins, with Moxie C., 2:14; C. F. Milligan, with Hanny; A. J. Powers, with Dave; W. Gilliam, with Madge D.; J. T. Mahoney, with Funck, 2:16¼; W. Griffin, with Cambridge Boy; P. Dixon, with Clara F., 2:17¼.

Max Oberndorf had out a roan pacer with a record of 2:12¾, and C. McMaster went several fast trials with his big brown trotter, which has a record of 2:09¼. Colonel Prime, the well-known horse auctioneer, was out with a bay pacer. Others out were Dave Klopper, with a roan pacer, 2:19¼; Willard Case, sorrel pacer; Tom Hogan, pacing colt; C. Michaels, sorrel pacer.

Renewal of Kentucky Futurity.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The Kentucky Futurity $20,000 stake has been renewed for 1903. This is the eleventh annual renewal of the stake, which is the largest colt stake in the world. The nominations are to be made by the middle of next March. John E. Madden has sold to Frank B. Harper the 10-year-old Longfellow—Semper Idem stallion, Long Beach. He will be placed at the head of Nantura stud.

KELLOGG DEFEATED BY SMITH.

Chicago Billard Expert Loses to the St. Louis Champion.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The two Western experts, J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis and W. Kellogg of Chicago, came together this afternoon in the class B amateur chapionship billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic club theater. There is always great rivalry when St. Louis meets Chicago, and it cropped out again today when their respective billiard champions clashed. Smith finally won in a fast and cleverly played game by 300 to 210.

Two good runs early in the game gave Kellogg the lead at first, but the St. Louis expert gathered in 44 and 20 in successive innings, which put him in the lead, and he steadily increased his advantage from that point to the end of the game, which he finished in his forty-seventh inning.

The first game of the evening was between John A. Hendrick of New Haven and Albert G. Cutler of Boston, and Hendrick won by 300 to 199. The Connecticut amateur jumped off in the lead at the start and held it to the end.

The final game of the tournament, between Smith and Threshie, will be played tomorrow evening.

In the second evening game Kellogg was badly beaten by Threshie. The Chicago man made only 86 while the Bostonian was gathering 300. Threshie played a strong game, and, with a high run of 49, averaged 10 10-29. Kellogg's best run was 18, his average 2 28-29. He starts for home Saturday noon.

Indoor Meet at the Varsity Today.

The Englewood High School will hold an interclass indoor track meet at the University of Chicago gymnasium this afternoon at 2 o'clock. A large number have entered. The events and entries are:

35-yard dash—Bolton, Lasley, Morton, Healy, Munson, Short, Webster, Mills, Gridley, Wishart, Leoinne, Hanne, McCready, Schmidt, Rose, Stough, Reynolds, Forbes.

Pole vault—Stough, Mills, Schmidt, Short.

300-yard dash—McCready, Lasley, Malone, Salmon, Webster, Schmidt, Wishart, Leoinne.

High jump—Bolton, Munson, Gridley, Wishart, Rose.

One-half mile walk—Haskell, McKeand, Cavanor, Thomason, Baker.

Standing broad jump—Rose, Reynolds, Speidel, Leoinne, Wishart, Lasley, Morton.

Mile run—Black, Bonnell, McCready, Durke, Forbes, Keath.

35 yard hurdle—Regan, Salmon, Eldredge, Gridley, Bolton, Munson.

Shot put—Rose, Wishart, Speidel, Lewis, Healy, Morton.

880 yard run—Webster, Salmon, Regan, Black, Bonnell, Cavanor, Haskell, Alsip.

Running broad jump—Rose, Bolton, Wishart, Malone, Keath, Reynolds, Alsip.

440 yard dash—Webster, Schmidt, Regan, Danne, Forbes, Levine, Alsip, Bonnell.

Referee—McKeeler. Starter—Mr. Buckhart. Judge of walking—Fred Indermille. Judges of finish—Keeler, Indermille. Clerk of Course—C. Kennedy.

Lon Chamberlain Is Badgers' Captain.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Lon Chamberlain was unanimously elected Captain of the Badger football team for next year today. Chamberlain's choice has been considered a certainty all along, and it needed only the formal vote of the team to give him the place. Probably no man on the team knows the game better than the newly elected Captain, as he has played at center, half back, and tackle. This selection meets with the warm approval of the students.

RESULTS IN BOWLING LEAGUES.

Nationals Take Two Games from Fellowships by Close Scores.

Low scoring was the feature of the series rolled last night in the American league between the Nationals and Fellowships. The Nationals won the first game by 37 pins but had a harder struggle for the second, which they finally won by 4 pins. The Fellowships captured the last game by 60. Chalmers rolled high average, 176⅔. The scores:

Nationals.	1.	2.	3.	Fellowship.	1.	2.	3.
Klingen'r	140	159	166	S. K. Wil'n	161	165	151
Chalmers	149	210	171	L. P. Wil'n	119		
Heins	165	149	134	Edwards		143	146
Schmidt	154	141	161	Munger	154	156	164
Shepard	152	135	151	Zippwald	134	157	129
				Fish	129	177	133
Totals	760	794	783	Totals	697	798	723

The Union rollers last night won two out of three games from the Onwards in the North Chicago league by margins of sixty-four and twenty-nine pins. The third game went to the Onwards by twenty-six pins. Richter rolled high average, 181. The scores:

Onward.	1.	2.	3.	Union.	1.	2.	3.
Lindeman	144	144	174	Bangart	146	151	191
Richter	208	184	151	Bohling	163	180	148
Snorrer	143	160	192	Kasehagen	193	208	152
Burkhardt	102	158	153	Becker	152	163	133
Wirtz	139	183	177	Walker	146	161	190
Totals	736	829	847	Totals	800	858	821

In the Commercial league the Carson, Pirie Scott & Co. team last night won two out of three games from the Armours. They won the first by 59 pins, and the second by 125, losing the third by 30. E. Grass rolled high average, 179. The scores:

C.-P.-S.	1.	2.	3.	Armour.	1.	2.	3.
Greiner	133	154	178	Adams	181	168	130
Betts	203	187	168	W. Flynn	147	144	215
J. Grass	127	157	137	Morton	120	167	172
Winkls	139	149	154	A. Flynn	140	112	187
E. Grass	187	198	152	Frisbie	142	129	115
Totals	789	845	789	Totals	730	720	819

Amherst rollers proved too strong for the Florists last night and won three straight games. Scores:

Amherst.	1.	2.	3.	Florists.	1.	2.	3.
West	184	161	165	Asmus	168	146	166
Hamilton	126	163	175	Coulson	158	165	153
Root	162	167	154	Balleff	100	168	120
Harring'n	131	146	163	Schenk	106	143	136
Waller	154	191	200	Degnan	162	156	163
Totals	757	818	857	Totals	694	768	728

In the Southwest league the Vernons won three straight games from the Imperials. The scores:

Vernons.	1.	2.	3.	Imperials.	1.	2.	3.
Joyce	138	142	197	E. Swantis	122	166	146
Donlon	132	133	140	Arnold	159	114	172
Yore	159	159	180	Burmeister	144	165	145
Koeninger	149	116	167	Schafer	85	105	95
Mahoney	157	165	167	Beedeman	121	108	114
Totals	735	715	851	Totals	631	658	672

This afternoon the S. S. A.'s bowling team will leave for Elgin, where they will meet the Bankers' team, of which Wilson H. Doe is captain.

The Chicago team is made up of Ben Grieshaler, Otto A. Sendlinger, Charles Wilson, Tom Cresswell, H. A. Kiene, H. R. Winship, George Bangart, and Trainer Rooney.

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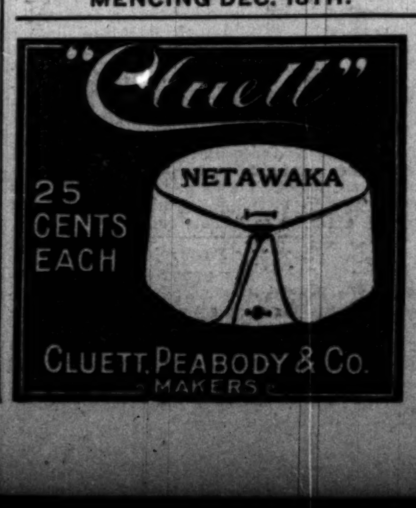

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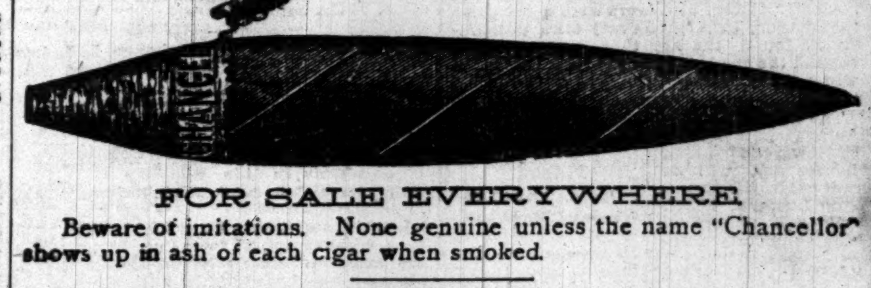

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TRADE PROPSCETS IN ALL LINES ARE MOST FLATTERING.

Prosperity of the Various Industries in Unaccountable Contrast to the Unusual Depression of Stocks—Clearings of the Week in the Leading Cities of the United States and Canada—Movement of the Food Cereals and Record of Failures.

New York, Dec. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in tomorrow's issue:

Unusual depression in stocks this week has displayed the great divergence between the trading and the productive industries of the country and its speculation.

Never has production been greater, the number of hands employed larger, the wages distributed higher, or the purchasing power, based upon earnings, greater than at this time, and never have conditions of trade or returns of earnings and traffic given certainty of greater business for transporters.

Yet, as the earnings of the railway and manufacturing companies mount upward their stocks decline as if it were disastrous for a road to double its earnings and ruinous for a mill to realize unprecedented profits.

Inflated capitalization has, of course, done much harm, and speculative excitement has counted profits in many cases long before they were earned. Money markets here and abroad have been strained by British reverses in south Africa, and wherever they were overloaded have been pushed to quick and disastrous instead of gradual liquidation.

The result is that while industries and transporting companies realize great profits the speculative holders of their stocks realize severe losses.

Iron production still expands. The Iron Age reports the output of pig 296,959 tons weekly Dec. 1, against 288,522 Nov. 1, and the decrease in stocks not held by the great steel companies, 5,020 tons. A Pittsburg company bought 40,000 tons Bessemer for $24 at Valley Mills, which is below recent prices, and gray forge is quoted a shade lower, at $21. Bars are again irregular, 2.1 for common at Pittsburg and 2.2 for refined at the East, and plates not exceeding sixty inches are sold at 2.30 by mills out of orders, while it is said that 2.85 cents is shaded at times for number 27 black sheets, but nearly all works still have orders far ahead, and in other specialties prices are unchanged.

The collapse of London speculation dropped the quotation of tin to 24 cents here, with recovery to 25¼ cents, and copper is weak at 16⅝ cents, but lead is a shade stronger.

The boot and shoe works are hastening deliveries to meet the enormous consuming demand, and have shipped from Boston 186,421 cases in two weeks of December, against 152,668 last year, and still less in any other year, except 1897, when 191,824 cases were shipped. The same dealers who urge early deliveries on past orders at lower prices are slow to place more at the higher prices now asked, while most of the works, having orders for some time ahead, are not anxious to take more at present. The approach of the holidays makes all welcome a season of quiet. Leather continues strong, with scanty supplies of sole, but great demand for upper.

The movement of wheat is disappointing, but prices have declined only three-eighths of a cent, with corn a fraction higher. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, have been in two weeks of December only 5,328,269 bushels, against 11,129,459 last year, and Pacific exports, 1,501,982 bushels, against 1,298,514 last year. Shrinkage in Western receipts, only 5,975,725 bushels having come forward in two weeks, against 17,746,411 last year, is remarkable, though the movement then was abnormal.

Exports of breadstuffs in November decreased $3,500,000, which, with losses of $900,000 in provisions and $13,000,000 in cotton, lowered the value of staple exports $15,337,567, in spite of an increase of $2,000,000 in oil. But enormous shipments of manufactured products made the excess of exports over imports more than $40,000,000 for the month.

In spite of an advance of 2.1 cents in prices cotton exports in November decreased $18,020,926 in value, amounting to only 710,351 bales, against 1,483,126 last year. Prices do not change this week, even believers in a short crop thinking it as well to wait in view of the small demand. The goods market was strong, with some further advances in price.

Wool did not advance farther, though sales scarcely diminish, and have been 22,075,000 pounds in two weeks at the three chief markets, so far exceeding all consuming demands that speculation must still account for most of the business but there was less excitement and more buying by small works. No change in quotations of goods appears, though in some heavy weights for fall advances of 10 to 15 per cent are reported.

Failures for the week were 218 in the United States, against 261 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 31 last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

General trade in wholesale and manufacturing lines is quieting down, but, it is worth noting, is undisturbed by the money situation, the influences of which have been confined to speculative circles. Holiday trade, on the other hand, has been given a decided impetus and comparisons with the same period of preceding years are uniformly favorable, little doubt remaining that, although retail trade in seasonable lines has been somewhat affected in some localities by unfavorable weather, holiday specialties have enjoyed exceptional activity.

As regards prices, it is a notable fact that as many staples have advanced this week as there have declined, while by far the larger number of quotations have remained steady or firm.

The strength of textiles is still a most notable feature of the general situation. Cotton goods are heavily sold ahead by agents and a large spring business has already been booked. Raw cotton is firm and unchanged on the week, partly owing to light receipts and to reaffirmation of a short crop estimated by the Department of Agriculture. Manufactured goods where not advanced are firmly held.

Wool is less active than of late, but prices are no less firm, and some finer grades are quotably higher. The London market has closed at an advance over the last sale, and talk of higher prices with the first of the year is common. Woolen goods share the strength of the raw material, and silk and its products are also firmly held.

Corn, among the cereals, has displayed a specially strong tone, owing to small receipts and depleted stocks. Provisions have noted weakening after the recent advance, but lard and pork are still higher than last week and hog receipts are rather smaller than expected. Wheat has been steady, partly on foreign crop reports reporting cold weather, partly because of intimations of possible international disturbances, and also because of expectations of a bullish government crop report.

Iron and steel estimates of production point to little gain in stocks and a source of strength is the claim made that Western furnace capacity for the half of next year, at least, is already booked. Dealings in ore have been active, and although nothing like the rush to book production witnessed a year ago has been seen, a large part of next year's output is expected to be placed by the close of the year. What little weakness there is perceptible is in a few lines of finished products.

Hardware remains in quite active demand at a number of markets and holiday specialties are notably in good distribution.

In other metals there is considerable irregularity, tin is again lower and copper is being shaded, while lead is higher.

The open season, usually not regarded as favorable in the anthracite coal trade, is this year welcomed because it allows of unimpeded shipments later than usual. Higher water in the Ohio has released a large quantity of bituminous coal, and the outlook is for replenished Western stocks. At the East, however, bituminous coal is still in scant supply.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,258,649 bushels, against 3,135,331 bushels last week, 6,243,859 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 4,606,357 bushels in 1897, 3,524,826 bushels in 1896, and 2,066,048 bushels in 1895.

Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 97,550,926 bushels, against 106,720,853 bushels last year, and 118,809,197 bushels in 1897-'98.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,017,185 bushels, against 3,815,689 bushels last week, 3,521,936 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,129,878 bushels in 1897, 2,811,150 bushels in 1896, and 2,057,790 bushels in 1895.

Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 104,500,886 bushels, against 73,187,221 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 71,381,383 bushels in 1897-'98.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

Although call money rates did not go to an extreme, there was further pressure in the loan market, resulting in declines and liquidation throughout the security list, more particularly in industrials and specialties. The selling in some cases was of a kind that would plainly indicate that bull pools or large speculative interests were compelled to let go of their holdings.

Bearish interests were active, and after adding to the depressing factors by their sales helped the market to steady itself, as it did on Thursday, by covering extensive lines of shorts.

The market had before throughout the week the fear of gold exportations, exchange rates advancing in a way which indicated that gold would probably be taken from New York for London, as the latter seemed unable to procure a supply at Paris, the actual result being the engagement of $2,100,000 for shipment by today's steamer.

The fact that sales of bonds to the Treasury have ceased because of the sharp rise in the market price of governments had a bad effect, as it cut off relief through the action of the Treasury, and there was a general disposition to call on Washington for further assistance to the money market. Not until Thursday, however, did Secretary Gage take any step to meet this desire.

The announcement that the January interest on the public debt, amounting to $5,500,000, would be anticipated for the month, though tardy, was well received and aided in calming the general tone of the market. Meantime developments had occurred which involved features eminently calculated to unsettle the speculative situation.

The fact that large interests in Boston, identified with the management of some corporations whose securities have been active in that market, were in difficulties with respect to their holdings of mining and other shares reached Wall street in a somewhat indirect way, and not being clearly understood gave rise to reports that there was danger in the speculative position of large people in the New York market.

Later on when it became known that the Boston troubles had been adjusted and the bank there which was involved in them had been helped through by an issue of $3,500,000 clearing-house certificates, a feeling of relief was apparent.

It may be noted, however, that the heavy sales of pool stocks and the breaks in the manipulated specialties were apparently started by the unfavorable developments at Boston and under the actual money market conditions gained headway as they proceeded.

The British repulses in south Africa were also among the depressing factors, holding as they did to exceedingly heavy foreign selling, which on Wednesday rose to as much as 60,000 or more shares of stocks. Considerable amounts of high grade bonds are said to have been sold in New York of late for foreign account, in some instances having been offered at material concessions. On Thursday, however, London removed its attitude and bought stocks to some extent.

On the whole, the foreign influences were adverse and aided the disturbing factors to keep the market in a nervous state, in which neither earnings, dividends, nor "rights," like those to subscribe for the 10 per cent stock increase by the Pennsylvania railroad had any effect in checking declines.

It would seem, however, the liquidation of weak accounts and unsound speculations has been thorough, and, though the public shows little disposition to trade in stocks there has been a good deal of out and out buying at the concessions by permanent or temporary investors, dividend-paying shares receiving much attention from such quarters.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at all the principal cities of the United States and Canada for the week ended on Dec. 14, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,216,459,043	11.3	....
Boston	150,963,367	12.4	....
Chicago	143,966,965	24.0	....
Philadelphia	92,518,234	1.4	....
St. Louis	35,676,487	10.9	....
Pittsburg	28,048,180	42.1	....
Baltimore	22,185,626	....	15.9
San Francisco	21,384,762	24.5	....
Cincinnati	15,977,700	28.1	....
Kansas City	14,796,569	22.6	....
New Orleans	12,575,405	5.0	....
Minneapolis	12,853,408	20.5	....
Detroit	8,861,313	27.0	....
Cleveland	11,706,408	34.0	....
Louisville	8,830,532	35.4	....
Providence	7,529,800	22.2	....
Milwaukee	6,526,796	13.9	....
St. Paul	6,091,634	7.2	....
Buffalo	4,649,783	....	....
Omaha	8,962,546	....	14.0
Indianapolis	6,846,531	27.6	....
Columbus, O.	6,413,600	51.1	....
Savannah	3,789,229	5.8	....
Denver	4,075,051	47.4	....
Hartford	3,045,953	26.8	....
Richmond	3,070,588	....	....
Memphis	3,097,183	12.3	....
Washington	3,200,096	29.4	....
Peoria	1,883,836	....	15.6
Rochester	2,662,286	34.3	....
New Haven	1,703,082	....	2.9
Worcester	1,352,164	....	18.7
Atlanta	2,060,721	12.9	....
Salt Lake City	2,919,349	33.8	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,509,845	....	5.0
Fort Worth	1,953,401	4.6	....
Portland, Me.	1,261,289	....	17.3
Portland, Ore.	2,210,549	12.7	....
St. Joseph	3,776,017	59.0	....
Los Angeles	2,252,618	....	12.4
Norfolk	1,565,408	21.1	....
Syracuse	1,139,911	....	2.5
Des Moines	1,014,203	20.1	....
Scranton	1,054,451	27.2	....
Wilmington, Del.	953,751	15.8	....
Fall River	1,153,397	6.3	....
Scranton	1,097,619	22.9	....
Grand Rapids	1,386,409	23.1	....
Augusta, Ga.	1,317,199	66.0	....
Lowell	656,251	....	12.7
Dayton, O.	1,031,841	32.0	....
Seattle	2,155,761	46.2	....
Tacoma	1,066,798	30.9	....
Spokane	1,336,862	11.7	....
Sioux City	1,277,456	33.1	....
New Bedford	457,196	....	21.6
Knoxville, Tenn.	572,895	2.1	....
Topeka	1,246,780	47.2	....
Birmingham	880,727	68.6	....
Wichita	479,204	1.2	....
Binghamton	399,300	9.2	....
Lexington, Ky.	540,845	....	3.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	280,100	9.8	....
Kalamazoo	338,604	8.1	....
Akron	431,000	16.5	....
Chattanooga	460,554	44.2	....
Canton, O.	370,200	21.0	....
Springfield, O.	322,479	53.3	....
Fargo, N. D.	255,742	....	2.4
Sioux Falls, S. D.	183,507	46.8	....
Hastings, Neb.	151,706	56.3	....
Fremont, Neb.	108,574	....	2.7
Davenport	774,366	20.5	....
Toledo	2,228,718	29.8	....
Galveston	1,691,000	....	2.8
Houston	949,000	....	....
Youngstown	502,683	....	12.4
Helena	942,146	17.7	....
Rockford	363,166	40.6	....
Evansville	976,671	....	2.8
Macon	656,000	41.2	....
Springfield, Ill.	412,209	6.4	....
Little Rock	513,581	84.2	....
Saginaw	377,025	....	....
Totals U. S.	$1,913,130,547	13.2	....
Totals outside N. Y.	696,671,504	14.6	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 16,299,858	....	10.5
Toronto	11,507,884	1.2	....
Winnipeg	2,953,558	28.6	....
Halifax	1,491,092	6.4	....
Hamilton	858,440	10.1	....
St. John, N. B.	906,794	....	3.0
Vancouver	507,085	14.5	....
Victoria	549,722	....	11.6
Totals	$ 34,904,894	....	2.8

INCREASE OF WHEAT ACREAGE.

Fall Seeding for 1899 Shows a Gain Over That of 1898—Old Crop 547,300,000 Bushels.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1899 at 547,300,000 bushels, or 12.3 bushels per acre. The production of winter wheat is placed at 291,700,000 bushels, and that of spring wheat at 255,600,000 bushels. Every important wheat growing State has been visited by special agents of the department, and the changes in acreage are the result of their investigations.

The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,159,000 acres, which is about 200,000 acres greater than that sown in the fall of 1898. The sowing of wheat is still going on in California and some of the Southern States, and the foregoing estimate is subject to correction. The average of condition is 97.1.

The acreage sown with winter rye is estimated at 1.7 per cent less than that of last year. The average of condition is 98.2 per cent.

The compilation of the annual returns from individual farmers is approaching completion. Any slight changes that may be called for in the average yield per acre of corn, oats, barley, and other crops, as published Oct. 10, will be made at an early date, and the final figures will then be available.

TO ATTACK RULES AGAIN.

GEORGE R. NICHOLS HAS NEW BOARD OF TRADE PLAN.

His Second Petition Changing the Number of Directors to Eleven Will Be Proposed This Morning—Its Promoter Has Many Signers Promised—Other Modifications He Urges—United States Court Subpœnas in McLean Case Served on Whyland.

George R. Nichols, the originator of the plan to change the size of the directory of the Board of Trade, to simplify the form of government, will prepare this morning a new petition for a change of rules. When 100 members have signed it it will be presented to the directors for action. The securing of 100 signatures is necessary under the rules, because it is a second petition, the original having been voted down. The form of Mr. Nichols' second attempt will not vary greatly from the first. It will provide for a governing body of eleven—nine directors, a President and Vice President, three of the directors to be elected annually, and the members to elect all. To a certain extent it is a compromise, the number of directors having been increased to eleven.

Expects Plan Will Succeed.

Mr. Nichols is confident his second attempt will be successful, as influential interests originally opposed to the idea of a reduced directory are now so favorably inclined that their signatures to the second petition have been promised. Among these members are Walter Hately, W. T. Baker, William Dunn, M. C. Mitchell, H. B. Slaughter, A. M. Day, R. G. Chandler, Frank Harlow, James A. Patten, E. B. Baldwin, E. S. Adams, E. M. Samuel, Edward Stone, and others. Mr. Hately was the original chairman of the Committee of Twenty-five, whose subcommittee of seven reported the proposed amendment to the rules abolishing the directory of eighteen and substituting a Board of Governors of thirty-six.

It is mainly the growing opposition to the proposed increase in size of the governing body which has resulted in the new movement. Mr. Nichols also has views on the subject of retirement of membership certificates, annual dues, etc., which the directors will be asked to consider at the proper time. On new members he would have an initiation of $2,500 or $3,000, which would go into a fund to retire memberships, no transfers being permitted. This sum, it is estimated, would take care of seventy-five or 100 yearly, the initiation fee being raised from year to year as a means of bringing out all the certificates it is desired to buy up.

Subpœnas for Whyland Firm.

Edgar D. Whyland and Walter T. Sullivan were served with subpœnas at noon yesterday directing them to appear in the United States District Court on Feb. 27, 1900, to testify in the cases of Charles R. and A. O. McLain, charged with using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes in the conduct of a bucket-shop business. The notice left at the office of C. A. Whyland & Co. included the head of the concern, C. A. Whyland, who is still in New York. Late on Thursday similar subpœnas were served on Henry O. Parker, James Nicol, S. L. Robinson, and L. L. Kellogg.

The subpœnas directed the various parties to bring all "trading cards," "check slips," "future ledgers," "future journals," "general ledgers," "books containing amount purchases, sales, and confirmations," "cash books," and "check books" covering business from Oct. 1, 1897, to Nov. 16, 1899. The records are to be used as evidence in the McLain cases. At the time of the McLain arrest and preliminary hearing it developed that part of the evidence was in the form of confirmation slips issued to customers, giving the names of parties with whom deals had been made. On these slips there appeared with great frequency the names of C. A. Whyland, H. O. Parker, James Nicol, S. L. Robinson, and L. L. Kellogg. Collusion was charged by innuendo and inference and the trade has been looking for some move from the Chicago Bureau of Information, which is back of the prosecution, to establish conspiracy between the parties subpœnaed and the McLains.

Coincidence in Actions.

It is looked upon as more than a coincidence that the movement to investigate the charges of collusion by the directory should have been the signal for precipitating a lot of subpœnas, which have caused more gossip than the original McLain arrests. At the last meeting of the directors James A. Patten took the initiative in a move to have the rumors, particularly those involving Messrs. Nicol and Parker, investigated. His motion was seconded by H. O. Parker, and a committee appointed to take testimony and place the responsibility. There were some outsiders who could not understand the necessity of such inquiry, as John Hill Jr. made no particular effort to deny responsibility for the reports.

Committee Questions Members.

The committee sat yesterday afternoon, after having issued rather peremptory summonses to nearly all the people supposed to have conversed recently with John Hill Jr.

Mr. Hill himself was not brought before the committee. Among the people present were W. S. Warren, Frank Harlow, James Kidston, W. H. Bartlett, F. P. Frazier, E. S. Adams, W. T. Baker, F. K. Pulsifer, M. C. Mitchell, George R. Nichols, A. O. Slaughter, and James Rankin. It will be noticed the list includes many of the people who were at an informal meeting at a down-town hotel, called to look over the original evidence in the McLain cases. The committee refused to give out the results of the hearing. A report will be made probably to the directors on Tuesday.

Suit Against McLains.

Another echo of the McLain arrests was a suit in assumpsit for the recovery of $15,000 brought in the Circuit Court by the Lacledе National Bank of St. Louis against the McLains and Wellington G. Oldfield. The action is based on two notes aggregating $12,000, which were drawn and signed by the defendants in 1895 and which the St. Louis bank declares have never been paid.

GUILTY OF BUCKET-SHOPPING.

James A. Royal and T. A. Birch Convicted Before Judge Waterman—Others to Be Sentenced Today.

James A. Royal and Theodore A. Birch, who were tried before Judge Waterman on a charge of operating a bucket-shop in the Traders' Building, in Pacific avenue, were found guilty yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The jury was out five hours. The punishment under the conviction is a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500.

Today Judge Waterman will pass sentence upon John L. Vallely, Joseph P. Vallely, and a number of others who pleaded guilty early in the week to operating bucket-shops.

Assistant State's Attorney Barnes will prosecute a number of other men under similar indictments next week.

NOTICE:

The great annual auction sale of Alaska Seal Skins, in the salt (untanned and undyed) took place yesterday in London and prices *advanced 75%* over those of a year ago.

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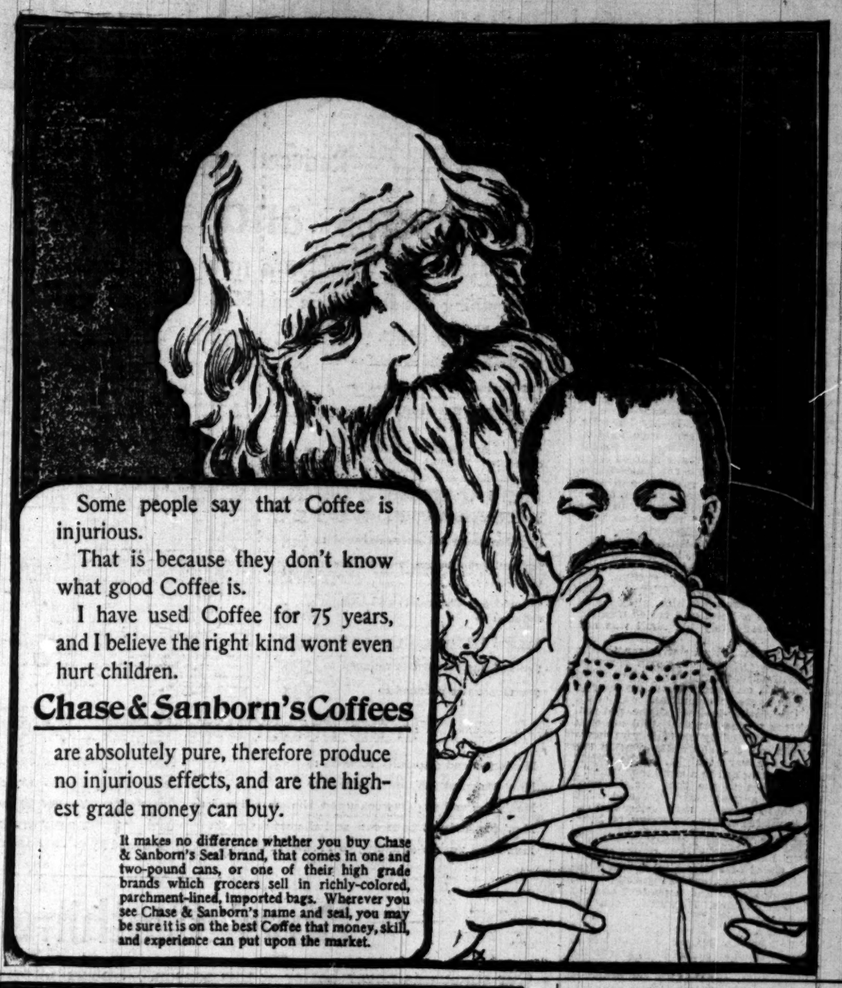

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3:00 AM FAST MAIL. For River points Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette and Copper Country.
3:00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and S. Dakota. Coaches only
9:00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9:00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. For points, Green Bay.
10:00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. Over night Denver & Colorado. Dayton, Omaha, Des Moines, and Iowa.
11:30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. For River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3:00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. For River points, Green Bay, Menasha, Menominee.
5:00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. For River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6:00 PM Iowa and Dakota Express. Des Moines, Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, So. Dakota.
6:30 PM NORTHWESTERN LIMITED, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6:30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED, California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10:00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED—ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10:15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Winona, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10:30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10:30 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Tahsemeg, Marquette, Copper Country.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 8:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 6:00 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

Keeley Cure

For Drunkenness and Drug Using.

Chicago Office, Suite 1213, 1213 Dearborn St. (City references to cured men and women. Correspondence confidential. Tel. Main 1978.

THE PARENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

Private Colonial Cottage for Ladies.

CALLS THIS CITY NAMES.

DR. W. W. KEEN OF PHILADELPHIA WRITES ABOUT A HOLDUP.

Says Chicago Cannot Be Counted More than Half Civilized Because of an Attack by Footpads on a Relative of the Eastern Surgeon—Chief of Police Kipley Says the Whole Matter Is Imaginary—A Published Account of It Found.

Apropos of a reported daylight holdup Philadelphia has been calling Chicago hard names. Dr. W. W. Keen, the famous surgeon of the Eastern city, has written to Dr. Nicholas Senn declaring that a city where such crimes are possible cannot be counted more than half civilized. Chief Kipley denies that such a robbery as the one referred to occurred, but an account of the circumstances was published in one of the daily papers at the time.

Dr. Keen's letter is as follows:

"Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7.—My Dear Dr. Senn: I have a serious grievance against Chicago and I think you will admit that it is just. One of my relatives, a man 40 years of age, is connected with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad and lives in Evanston. Two or three days ago, on his way from the Lake Shore depot to the Northwestern station, he stopped to purchase some fruit on the sidewalk near the station, when he was suddenly attacked by two thugs with lead pipe, knocked unconscious, and robbed, at 5:30 in the afternoon. This was near the railway station, and therefore a number of his friends, going home from business, saw him, picked him up, took him to a hotel and called medical assistance. Fortunately his skull was not broken.

"I think you will agree with me that a town in which such a thing can occur at such an hour of the day cannot be counted more than half civilized. About a year ago when I was there in consultation to see a patient, the father-in-law of the patient, who took me to the hospital, told me that he had been advised by his Chicago friends not to walk on the sidewalk even in the daytime, and never at night, lest he should be suddenly attacked in a similar manner.

"It does seem to me that for the good reputation of a great city you and other citizens should move in this matter and see that life is made safe. W. W. KEEN, M. D."

Chief Kipley Denies It.

Dr. Senn has waived this responsibility, and when Chief of Police Kipley was questioned yesterday he entered a vigorous denial of the circumstance and a protest against Dr. Keen's deductions. He was told that the police had no record of the assault.

"Then it is a fake," he said, bluntly. "A man couldn't be sandbagged at such an hour in any down-town street without attracting the attention of the police. I fling the assertion out as a challenge that life and property never were safer in Chicago than they are now, and I will say further that there's not a city of 300,000 population anywhere in the United States which hasn't as great a record for crime as Chicago has with its 2,000,000 population."

And yet the circumstances of the assault mentioned by Dr. Keen got into one Chicago newspaper, two days after the assault occurred, on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 1.

Report of Holdup Published.

It reads in part:

H. I. Keen, a prominent resident of Evanston, who lives at 1240 Asbury avenue, was the victim of brutal holdup men at 5:30 o'clock Friday evening at Kinzie street and La Salle avenue. As a result he is confined to his bed, suffering from concussion of the brain. Mr. Keen was hurrying toward the Northwestern Depot when suddenly, as he stepped into the shadow of one of the tall buildings, he was knocked off the sidewalk and into the street by a vicious blow on the chin.

He remembered nothing after that until he awoke yesterday morning at the Great Northern Hotel, still dazed and weak. All he could learn was that he had been brought there in a cab early the previous evening by two men, who neither left their names nor any explanation. He discovered that $15 was missing.

FIRE IN OFFICE BUILDING.

Smoke Causes a Panic in Title and Trust, but Little Damage Is Done by Flames.

Crossed wires near the second floor of the Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington street, started a fire yesterday morning and caused a panic among clerks and stenographers. The building is fireproof, the only woodwork being the casing at the entrance to the elevator shaft, on each floor. Several hundred feet of insulation were burned and dense smoke rolled up the shaft, filling halls and offices. Marshal Horan and the men under him poured chemicals into the shaft from the eighth floor, extinguishing the flames without difficulty. The wires supplying the electric light for the building pass through the floor of the Chicago Telephone company's quarters, and the firemen chopped a hole through the ceiling of the latter to allow smoke to escape, but no damage was done by fire. The loss is not more than $200.

CHANGE IN KINSLEY'S MANAGER.

Colonel Robert G. Clarke Resigns His Position at the Restaurant to Accept One at the Wellington.

Colonel Robert G. Clarke, manager of Kinsley's restaurant for several years and a member of Governor Tanner's staff, is to become manager of the Wellington Hotel. Colonel Clarke resigned his position at Kinsley's one week ago Friday and is now in Paris, Canada, to attend the funeral of his mother. Gustav Baumann, proprietor of the Holland House in New York and joint proprietor at Kinsley's, has come to Chicago and will have charge at Kinsley's until a new manager is installed. George B. Weaver is the manager.

HOLD THEIR BALL TONIGHT.

Auditorium Hotel Employes' Annual Reception Will Be Given at First Regiment Armory.

The fifth annual reception and ball of the Auditorium Hotel employés will be given at the First Regiment Armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, tonight. The preparations are on a much more elaborate scale than at any of the previous balls, and the indications are it will be a most successful affair. Among the features of the occasion will be a prize of a $50 gold watch to the best woman waltzer.

Branch Appellate Court Ruling.

The Branch Appellate Court denied the motion to dismiss the appeal in the case of Weir & Mc-Keehey against the city, in which a judgment of $555,048 was entered against the city last August. An extra effort will be made to present the case speedily to the Supreme Court. The Branch Appellate Court ruled that the briefs should be filed by Jan. 10, so that the case may be decided and carried up to the Supreme Court in the April term. The motion to dismiss was argued before the court by Attorneys John S. Miller, Merritt Starr, and L. D. Condas, representing the contractors, and Attorney James Munroe and Assistant Corporation Counsel Sutherland for the city.

TO HAVE SOFT, VELVETY SKIN, USE "LAIT Larola" A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC QUICKLY Removes ALL Roughness, Redness Irritation, Etc.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England. EVERYWHERE. Agents, New York.

Paint Boxes, Drawing Sets A. H. ABBOTT & CO. Art Material. 48 Madison-st.

EYES TESTED FREE. L. MANASSE OPTICIAN 88 Madison, Tribune Bldg. Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Reduced prices on our entire stock of

Men's and Youths' Clothing

from now until December 30th.

Everything but staple blue and black Clothing included at these pre-inventory prices.

Men's Suits.

$20 Business Suits reduced to	$15
$22 Business Suits reduced to	$18
$25 and $28 Business Suits reduced to	$20
$32 and $35 Business Suits reduced to	$25

Men's Overcoats & Ulsters.

$20 Overcoats & Ulsters reduced to	$15
$25 Overcoats & Ulsters reduced to	$18
$25 and $28 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$20
$30 and $32 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$25
$35 and $38 Overcoats reduced to	$30
$40 and $45 Overcoats reduced to	$35
$50 Overcoats reduced to	$38

Youths' Suits.

$15 Sack Suits reduced to	$12
$20 Sack Suits reduced to	$15
$25 Sack Suits reduced to	$18

Youths' Overcoats & Ulsters

$15 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$12
$20 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$15
$22 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$18
$25 Overcoats & Ulsters reduced to	$20
$12 and $15 Chinchilla Reefers reduced to	$10

Men's & Youths' Trousers.

$6 and $6.50 Trousers reduced to	$5.00
$7 and $7.50 Trousers reduced to	$5.50
$8 and $9 Trousers reduced to	$6.00
$10 and $12 Trousers reduced to	$8.00

In the Branch Department—Basement Salesroom.

Men's $12 and $14 Suits reduced to	$10
Men's $15 and $18 Suits reduced to	$12
Men's $12 and $14 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$10
Men's $15 and $18 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$12
Youths' $8 and $10 Suits reduced to	$6.50
Youths' $12 Suits reduced to	$9.00
Youths' $8 and $10 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$6.50
Youths' $12 Overcoats and Ulsters reduced to	$9.00

Men's and Youths' $3 and $3.50 Trousers red. to $2.50; $4.00 and $4.50 Trousers red. to $3.50; $4.75 & $5 Trousers red. to $4

Boys' Clothing for the Holidays.

Our stock was never better at this season. Special efforts have been made to procure the very prettiest novelties for the little fellows of 3 to 11 years as well as the newest styles for their elder brothers. Christmas buyers will find an admirable selection here.

A special showing of Boys' Fine Serge Sailor Suits (sizes 3 to 11) with collars trimmed with soutache braid and an extra silk collar and shield; very handsome suits at $12.

Other new Sailor Suits, not so elaborately trimmed, at $5 to $8.

The Two-piece Suit stock contains many styles that were not shown earlier in the season; the variety was never better, at $5, $6.50, $8, $10, $12 and up to $18.

Boys' Overcoats (sizes 4 to 16) cut in the latest popular lengths, of the newest fabrics; high-class garments reasonably priced at $12 to $16.

Boys' Fancy Vests (sizes 10 to 16) at $2 to $6.50.

Boys' House Coats (sizes 10 to 16) at $3 to $10.

Boys' Slumber Robes (sizes 4 to 16) at $6.50.

Boys' Sweaters—knit on hand looms—the best we have ever seen at $3; many others at $2.

Holiday Umbrellas.

Very strong values, for both adults and children. The many who buy Umbrellas for Christmas presents can spend their money to the best advantage here.

Women's 26-inch Union Taffeta Umbrellas—steel rod, case and tassel—large assortment of fancy handles—at $2.50.

Women's 26-inch Union Twill and Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with natural wood Princess handles; and colored; all Silk Umbrellas, with natural wood and Dresden handles; splendid value at $3.00.

Men's 28 inch Union Twill and Taffeta Umbrellas—with handles of stag horn, and natural wood and ivory, silver-trimmed; strong values at $3, $4 and $5.

Children's Umbrellas of Union Silk; 18, 20, 22 and 24 inch sizes, with handles to fit childish hands; of pearl, Dresden, Congo, Weixel, horn, etc.; steel rod, case and tassel; these Umbrellas were made to our special order in large quantities and are really remarkable value at 95c.

Children's 18, 20, 22 and 24 inch, red and blue Union Silk Umbrellas, tight-roll, steel rod, case and tassel, with handles similar to those on the 95c Umbrellas; special value at $1.25.

Trimmed Millinery Reduced.

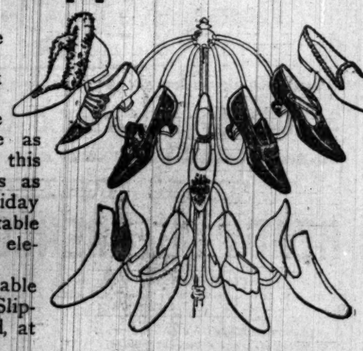
The price opportunity of the season. New, modish Trimmed Hats—late productions—radically reduced, as follows:

200 Women's Trimmed Hats, formerly $8 to $12—reduced to $5 and $8.

300 Girls' Trimmed Hats, formerly $5 to $12—reduced to $2.50 and $5.00.

200 Women's Trimmed Hats, formerly $15 to $30, reduced to $10, $12 and $15.

Are You Buying Slippers for Christmas?



Generally speaking, there's nothing more acceptable.

Of course, you want the nicest—and the best.

No other shoe store in Chicago pays quite as much attention to this branch of the business as we do, and our holiday stock is a really remarkable collection of Slipper elegance and quality.

Warm and comfortable Bedroom and House Slippers of felt, fur-trimmed, at $1 to $2 pair.

For women's wear, colonial and other antique fashions are the season's favorites. They are in kid and patent leather, ornamented with large cut steel, rhinestone, gilt and fancy buckles, and are very handsome.

Prices from $1.50 to $7.00 pair.

Satin Slippers made to order to match costumes.

Men's Slippers—handsome styles in seal, kid and calf—all lasts—at $1.50 to $4 pair.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Furs: superb gift scarfs, collarettes.

Stylish, dependable furs from our own workrooms priced to appeal to economical buyers—exceptional values for today.

Styles and values only obtainable now and again—a great one-day sale—extraordinary price inducements.

2.75, 4.00, 4.50 & 5.00 for astrakhan collarettes—with high storm collars—10-inch skirt—lined with seal-brown satin.

5.00 for French stone marten scarfs—with cluster of eight large, fluffy tails and two heads.

5.00 for French stone marten storm collars—with ten large tails—stylish shapes—very desirable for cold weather.

6.50 for electric seal tab collarettes—with astrakhan yokes and six large, fluffy tails—lined with rich satin.

3.50 for imitation chinchilla collarettes—with electric seal yoke—high storm collar—10-inch skirt—lined with satin.

Sweeping reductions

Girls' jackets and dresses: today.

In time for Christmas gift buying we've marked down our entire stock of girls' and misses' winter coats and dresses. Astounding values that will bring early buyers.

3.00 for girls' one-piece dresses—positively w'th $5.50—not many.
7.50 for girls' two-piece Eton suits—good value at $12.50—100 suits
7.50 for misses' suits—would be cheap at $12.50—come early.
5.00 for girls' reefers—formerly sold for $9.00—great value.
7.50 for misses' jackets—sold all season at $12.50.
10.00 for girls' long coats—admittedly cheap at $15.00.
10.00 for girls' box back reefers—actually worth $15.00.
8.50 for girls' box back reefers—formerly sold at $12.50.
7.50 for girls' fancy reefers—formerly priced at $12.00.
4.00 for girls' one-piece dresses—considered cheap at $7.50.
5.00 for girls' one-piece dresses—about 50 dresses, formerly $9.75.

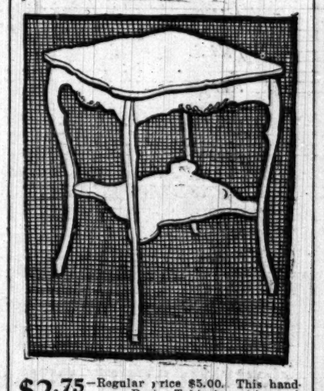
Shoes and slippers: $5 shoes for 2.90 for gift giving.

Handsome, stylish, patent leather, vici kid, chrome and willow calf shoes in all sizes for women—the new round mannish toes or modified toes—latest style tips and trimmings—button and lace—common sense and other heels—extension, turned and cork soles—worth not less than $4 and most of them as high as $5—today you choose from the lot at only 2.90

Holiday slippers—suggestive of ideal Christmas gifts—newest novelties in cross strap, beaded kid, patent leather, quilted satin and other handsome stylish house slippers for women—also for men—handsome, comfortable opera Romeos and Columbian patterns with light, flexible soles—for boys', youths' and misses' patent leather pumps and Oxfords, opera slippers, Romeos and sandals—all at extremely low prices, ranging from 5.00 a pair down to 1.00

REVELL'S

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
PARLOR TABLE SALE TO-DAY.



$2.75—Regular price $5.00. This handsome Parlor Table in golden oak and mahogany finish, 24 inches square, and a bargain. We have hundreds of styles in Tables to select from for gifts.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.
Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

EARL & WILSON'S

Trade E. & W. Mark.

Dress Shirts

Are the Best.

PERFECT In every detail.

CORRECT IN FIT.

STEINWAY PIANOS

The world-wide reputation of the Steinway is not the result of accident.

Easy terms of payment may be arranged.

Lyon & Healy

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Artistic Indian handicraft exhibit.

The second floor of the new building contains an unique exhibit of Mr. Roddy (Chief White Buffalo), Indian trader, accompanied by Princess Nezola and Blue Wing—en route to the Paris exposition with the choicest handicraft of the several American Indian tribes—including the famous wampum belt collection valued at $25,000—as chronicled in Sunday's Times-Herald.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Before Christmas clearing misses' fashionable golf capes.

Today—Saturday—December 16th, on the second floor, in the new building.

"THE ever-popular golf cape has gone through many evolutions since it came into favor, and is still fashionable, not only in the regular conventional golf cape designs, but in the same shape across the shoulders, longer, and if made in tartan plaid is trimmed with a broad band of fur or plush. It always has a high collar that fastens at the throat. Indeed, very few of the capes and cloaks this season are made open at the throat. They all seem to be buttoned or hooked high."—HARPER'S BAZAR.

$5 for $10 and $12 children's fashionable golf capes—made of handsome double-faced golfing materials—with hood, yoke and flounce effects. Very choice—very chic—very cheap—very special. The season's rarest values in girls' garments. $5 for $10 and $12 capes.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

"Selling good books cheap." The standard thus established will be maintained now and hereafter.

"Holiday gift books"

Prices within the range of all—for people with loose purse strings—of modest means—people with commercial tendencies

"Books"

from 5c to $500.00—with in between prices.

Individual and exclusive bindings are here as in no other bookshop.

In choosing holiday books come to book headquarters—come here.

It Pays to Advertise... In The Tribune.

It Pays to Advertise... In The Tribune

BARGAINS —IN— HOLIDAY FURNITURE —AT— SCHOLLE'S

222 Wabash Ave. between Adams and Jackson.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed. seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

ADVANCE NOTICE.

About the middle of January, 1900 (exact date later on), we will sell for account Fire Underwriters on premises 202 and 204 Wabash-av., Chicago, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the entire Wholesale Dry Goods Stock of

A. KROLICK & CO., Detroit, Mich.
—consisting of—

$600,000 WORTH OF STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Linens, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Carpets, etc.

☞ Stock in nearly perfect condition. The small part which shows fire mark will be sold separately.

☞ This will be one of the most important sales of its kind ever made in the West, and we give this early notice so the trade can take full advantage of this rare opportunity.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

Grand National Prize of 16,600 francs at Paris.

QUINA-LAROCHE

Endorsed by the Medical Profession of the World as the Best Tonic for Convalescents from Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, and All Malarial Troubles; it increases the Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, and builds up the entire System.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.
N.Y.: E. Fougera & Co., 26-30 N. William-st.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
TO BE HELD BY

The Geo. P. Gore Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

On Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 10 a. m., We will sell at Public Auction the entire manufactured stock of

F. SIEGEL & BROS.

At their Stores, 229 to 235 Franklin-st., Chicago, on account of their removal Jan. 1st to Adams-st. and Fifth-av., Chicago.

STOCK CONSISTS OF

$100,000 worth of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Jackets, Cloth, Plush and Golf Capes, Suits, Skirts, Petticoats, Silk and Wool Waists, &c.

ALSO THEIR

Furniture, Fixtures, Show Cases, Made-up Carpets, &c.

☞ All of these goods are the very latest styles, having been made for this season's trade. The name of F. Siegel & Bros. is sufficient guarantee of their desirability, and all live merchants will profit by attending this sale.

☞ GOODS ON EXHIBITION DAY BEFORE SALE.
THE GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

Brentano's 218 WABASH AV CHICAGO sell HOLIDAY BOOKS

At Large Reductions from Regular Prices

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES.

WOOD ALCOHOL KILLS JACKIES.

Naval Surgeons Interested in Effect of the Drink on the System.

IT BLINDS ONE CONSUMER.

Criticism of Subsistence Furnished the Army in Luzon Continues.

CHEAP LABOR IN PORTO RICO

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.

Naval surgeons have been greatly interested in the number of deaths occurring among the enlisted force of the navy from drinking methylated spirits or of poisoning by wood alcohol. They possess scanty knowledge of the effect of this poison on the human system. The subject has received considerable consideration from Medical Director Thomas H. Streets, attached to the flagship Philadelphia, on which vessel two deaths recently occurred from this cause.

Deaths in Navy from Methylated Spirits.

In regard to one case Dr. Streets says: "' Private C. continued about his duties until he was obliged to desist by reason of blindness and a severe pain in the head. He could see a hand when held before his face, but could not determine the number of fingers extended. There was some gastric irritation, as evinced by nausea. When questioned he complained of pains in the chest and head, principally the former. The temperature was 98.3°. There was a hebitude, which he shook off when spoken to, and answered the question rationally. Once while answering an inquiry he paused, then said to himself: 'It's gone,' evidently alluding to the sequence of his thought. His statements in regard to the time when he drank the liquor and who drank with him were afterwards verified.

"An autopsy took place the next morning. The head and neck were purple from engorgment of the vessels. The brain was the only internal organ examined. All the vessels were tensed with blood. There was a patch of adhesion about the size of a dime piece on the edge of the longitudinal fissure near the fissure of Rolando. There was no effusion of blood into the cavities nor the substance of the brain."

William McKinley Osborne, Consul General to London, and Mrs. Saxton and son of Canton, arrived here this morning and will be guests of the President for a few days.

Criticism of Rations Served to Soldiers.

There continues to be some minor criticisms of the subsistence furnished the army in the Philippines. Reports received from the troops at Malolos say: "The rations were regulation in amount and excellent in all respects. Australian beef of excellent quality being furnished from cold storage ships, and potatoes and onions in good state of preservation being supplied from the United States. Roasted and ground coffee was also furnished from Manila by the Subsistence department."

At San Fernando it is stated: "While the rations issued were regulation in amount, it had been impossible since leaving the vicinity of Calumpit to furnish the troops with fresh beef and fresh vegetables, owing to the destruction of railroad and wagon bridges. At such times the travel ration, of which a considerable quantity supplied had been transported in carts, was, therefore, largely used, canned corned beef, however, being varied with bacon and salmon. Unfortunately, owing probably to the intense heat, a considerable portion of the bacon had spoiled and had to be condemned. In the matter of vegetables the canned tomatoes were supplemented to some extent by corn and other vegetables found by men in abandoned native fields. Chickens, which, in the end, might have starved, owing to the flight and complete absence of their owners, also contributed to the squad messes. The command was found to be badly off in the matter of clothing, owing to the rough usage the field uniforms of the men had been subjected to, as a result of marching and fighting in swamps and bamboo jungles. As soon as the bridges could be repaired and torn up railroad tracks replaced, the needed variety in rations was furnished."

Being President of the United States does not necessarily mean that one lies on a bed of roses. Yesterday the President was subjected to the pangs of hunger, just like any ordinary individual. It is his custom to breakfast at 8 o'clock. This he did as usual, starting for Mount Vernon about 10 o'clock. Nothing was said about anything to eat or drink. The President was marched around and stood bareheaded at the risk of taking cold, and was landed at home shortly after 1 o'clock. His first words were: "Get me something to eat at quickly as you can. I am nearly famished."

"Porto Rico is not an integral part of this country, and will not be until declared so by Congress," said Representative Marsh of Warsaw, Ill., "and I do not favor extending our tariff laws to that island.

Marsh Aims to Protect American Labor.

It could be done gradually, however, without injuring our laboringmen. I am willing to admit Porto Rican raw materials free, but object to having their cigars and other manufactured tobacco placed in competition with ours. We have always endeavored to protect out labor from the cheaper classes outside of our territory, and after long years of effort have succeeded in doing so. Now that we have taken a portion of this cheap labor under our jurisdiction. I am not in favor of precipitating our cigarmakers, who receive $1.50 to $2 per day, in competition with the labor of Porto Rico, which is paid only fifteen cents. It will not injure the tobacco growers of this country to admit Porto Rican tobacco free of duty, and if it does they can grow some other crop, as land that will produce tobacco is good enough to raise other things which are just as profitable."

Mrs. Gage is expecting to entertain a house party later. Her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Pierce, and Miss Ruth Crandon of Evanston, with Miss Cox of Chicago, are expected Dec. 26. Mrs. Gage has not yet decided the date of her Cabinet dinner.

Army official authorities have been giving consideration to the question of animal transportation in the Philippines. Some have advised the use of the native water buffalo, or carabo.

May Use Carabo in the Philippines.

As a draft animal the carabo resembles the American ox. It is greatly its inferior in powers of endurance. If driven a day in hot weather without being given a bath he usually dies or becomes crazed. It is agreed little if any forage for his use would have to be carried, as he can subsist on what the country affords. It is probable, however, his cargo would frequently be spoiled by his immersing himself in every convenient pool of water.

In getting supplies across a river some fifty yards wide several carabos were packed with ammunition, the loads averaging over 280 pounds. They then swam the river and resumed the march with their packs undisturbed. One who was too heavily packed disappeared beneath the water and was invisible for over a minute, but finally landed safely with his pack and joined the others. Whenever it was practicable to use the railroad it proved to be of inestimable value, particularly in accumulating reserves of supplies, and especially at Malolos and San Fernando.

Before the repair of the Rio Grande railroad bridge, no engine being available on the farther side, Captain Rawtelle organized a train of cars pushed by Chinese coolies and with it made several trips from Calumpit to San Fernando, bringing each trip some 50,000 pounds of subsistence stores, including fresh beef.

Captain Wheeler of the Fourth Cavalry in discussing transportation says: "The American horses stood the work around and to Malolos better than native ponies and suffered decidedly less from the sea. They can travel faster and farther. Mules can work in heat that will kill carabos, travel much more rapidly, and make better transportation."

"In my judgement a river and harbor bill will be passed at this session," said Representative Reeves of Streator. "I am not prepared to go into details further than to say it will appropriate a reasonable amount of money to continue the improvement of the waterways of the country."

Almost every new member of Congress comes to Washington with a satchel full of speeches on various subjects which he seldom has an opportunity to deliver. In conversing with a number of new members THE TRIBUNE correspondent has learned as soon as assured of election they begin to prepare speeches on important topics in the hope they will be able to show their constituents they are earning their salaries. Day after day they sit in the House waiting patiently for a chance to make reputations as orators. As a general rule they meet with disappointment, as it is seldom a new member secures recognition for the purpose of delivering a long harangue. Time goes on and the questions upon which these speeches are prepared are settled, and the prepared speeches of the new statesmen eventually find their way into the waste basket.

Speeches Prepared but Never Delivered.

Of late years, however, new members obtain recognition with greater ease than a decade ago. Other members who do not entertain thoughts of becoming famous from the day of their entry into Congress frequently have opportunities thrust upon them for which their more ambitious colleagues yearn. This is generally the case where a new member's reputation as an orator and extemporaneous speaker has preceded him to Congress. They frequently justify these reputations and add to them.

It more frequently happens, however, a member who has served two or three years in Congress without participating in debate takes the floor and makes a speech which surprises his colleagues. This was the case with Landis of Indiana, and since his famous speech on civil service reform he has been in great demand as an after dinner speaker.

General Hull of Iowa today introduced a measure providing for the appointment of Brigadier General Shafter to a Major Generalcy in the regular army. It does not name Shafter, but authorizes the President to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of a Brigadier General who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army, and appoint the officer so selected to a Major Generalcy.

"Bryan and an Eastern man who has plenty of money will be the Democratic nominees," said Representative Cusack of Chicago. "We will need considerable funds with which to conduct our campaign, as there is no hope of winning without the sinews of war. Of course we will win next year. The issue will be free silver and probably anti-imperialism. The tariff question will not be one of the issues, as it has been almost completely removed from the realm of politics. Before long it will be necessary to levy an income tax, as the revenues obtained from our present sources will not be enough to support the government. Aside from this it is one of the most equitable taxes that can be levied and there is a growing sentiment in its favor. The power of the Supreme Court will have to be restricted, as it is entirely too great. That court is practically a monarchy. It is superior to the President and Congress. It can set aside the laws of Congress and declare them unconstitutional."

Cusack Thinks Bryan Will Win.

Mrs. Hitchock, wife of Secretary Hitchcock, left this morning for St. Louis, where she will remain for the holidays.

The program of the receptions to be given at the White House has been arranged. Of course the usual New Year's reception to the army, navy, diplomatic corps, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Senators, Representatives, and other dignitaries will be given on Jan. 1. The other receptions are to the diplomatic corps, Jan. 10; judicial, Jan. 24; Congressional, Jan 31; the army and navy, Feb. 14; and the public reception Feb. 28. A dinner will be given by the President to his Cabinet on Jan. 8, one to the diplomatic corps on Jan. 17, and to the Justices of the Supreme Court on Feb. 7. The thirty days' official mourning on account of the death of Vice President Hobart will expire before the end of this month, and it will in no way interfere with the social events.

Program of White House Receptions.

No special plans for Christmas are being made at the White House. It is expected, however, that this day will be passed quietly. Mrs. McKinley's health continues good. The young women who will be presented to society at the Executive Mansion will arrive some time before Jan. 1.

"There is no doubt about McKinley heading the Republican national ticket next year," said Representative Lacey of Iowa, "and if New York wants the nomination for the Vice Presidency it can be obtained by that State, provided a strong man is agreed upon. There is considerable talk about nominating Secretary Root. He is comparatively unknown, except as a lawyer. He is in a conspicuous position, however, and will come in contact with a large number of politicians who will take his measure by next June.

Thinks Root May Get Second Place.

"Senator Platt and other prominent New-Yorkers seem to favor the nomination of Mr. Root and he would undoubtedly be a good man for the place, as New York will have to be given some recognition. it is a pivotal State, and of course we want to carry it at the next election. The convention will be a cut and dried affair with respect to the Presidential nomination, but it will show a disposition to smash any slate which may be made so far as relates to the second place on the ticket. The delegates to the convention will have nothing to do but adopt a platform and nominate a man for the Vice Presidency.

"If the slate of McKinley and Root is agreed upon by common consent before the convention it would not be surprising if it should be smashed to flinders. The second man on the ticket is a small factor in an election, and many men who were comparatively unknown have been chosen for this place, as was the case when Mr. Hobart was nominated."

Miss Cecelia Miles, daughter of General and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, will be married to Mr. Samuel Reber at St. John's Church on Jan. 10. The ceremony will take place at noon. Miss Anna Hoyt, daughter of Colgate Hoyt of New York and cousin of Miss Miles, will be the maid of honor.

Juror Pays Five Dollars for a Smoke.

Merrick L. Richardson, 1388 Washington boulevard, who had been subpœnaed as a juror, sauntered into Judge Dunne's court yesterday morning smoking a cigar. The Judge fined him $5.

KENTUCKY ROW IN HOUSE

GOEBEL ADHERENT SAYS HIS CHIEF WILL BE GOVERNOR.

Heated Colloquy Between Partisans from That State, Who Inject Their Quarrel into Financial Debate—Close of General Discussion of Currency Bill—Bailey States the Democratic View — Speeches of Payne, Dalzell, and Other Republicans.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—The closing day of the general debate on the financial bill proved to be one of exceptional interest. At the outset a sharp personal colloquy occurred between Representatives Wheeler and Berry of Kentucky over the recent election.

Mr. Wheeler secured recognition to question statements made by Mr. Berry yesterday as to corruption in the Kentucky campaign.

"I regret the necessity of having to wash our dirty linen of Kentucky on the floor of the House," said Mr. Wheeler, "but I do not propose that our people shall be maligned and slandered without a word of protest."

Mr. Wheeler then proceeded to read from the Congressional Record the testimony of Mr. Goebel before the committee of the Senate which investigated the election of Taylor, he asserted, had been bought and paid for, with a railroad on one side and the plain people on the other. But despite this, he said, Governor Goebel would yet be seated.

"Yes, I use the word advisedly," proceeded Mr. Wheeler, referring to his characterization of Mr. Goebel as Governor, "for before the buds burst on any tree in Kentucky he will be its Chief Executive, and he will have routed that nefarious gang who won their certificate of election by corruption, fraud, and rascality."

Colonel Berry was quickly on his feet, as Mr. Wheeler closed, and responded savagely, personally, and with much feeling.

Mr. Bailey [Tex.] received close attention from both sides when he spoke. He said a remarkable spectacle was presented by the debate on this bill. He recalled that when in the Fifty-fourth Congress Mr. Towne asserted that the Republican party had never declared for a gold standard the Congressional record showed that he was interrupted by many Republicans with the exclamation "and it never will."

Mr. Bailey said the Republican side was so busy studying the trend of events that it had no time to study the science of money. While the first section of this bill purported to establish the gold standard, the law of 1875 fixed the gold dollar as the unit of value. This bill was therefore simply a reënactment put forward to make people believe something new and wise was being done.

When Mr. Bailey referred to the increased production of gold Mr. Dalzell interrupted to ask if, in view of this increased supply of gold, Mr. Bailey still believed in silver at 16 to 1. The Texan responded emphatically in the affirmative, amid Democratic applause.

Mr. Dalzell then simply asked a sufficiency of basic money, and if this was supplied by either gold or silver, then, instead of refuting the Democratic position, it simply confirmed it.

Mr. Bailey declared that the logical outcome of this bill would be to take the millions of silver impounded in the Treasury into the open market and sell it, as Germany had done. If the supporters of the measure were honest and consistent they would thus offer the silver for sale now, as that would be the inevitable fate of silver under this bill. He compared the appreciation of gold values and the corresponding depreciation of cotton and wheat.

Immediately following Mr. Bailey came this statement of Mr. Scudder [Dem., N. Y.]: "As a Democrat I favor the single gold standard and will vote for this bill."

Mr. Payne [N. Y.] said Mr. Bailey had discovered nothing new in the old law fixing the gold standard. The trouble had been to have gentlemen on the Democratic side accept that law, and the purpose of the present bill was to place the subject beyond further doubt and misconstruction.

Mr. Dalzell [Pa.] spoke for the bill and the debate closed with a short speech by Mr. Morris [Minn.] in support of the bill.

MINORITY COMMITTEE PLACES.

Reorganization in the Senate Shows Numerous Changes for the Democratic Members.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—The Democratic Senators in caucus today made their committee assignments, and later in the Senate the complete reorganization of the committees was announced. Following are the more important changes:

Agriculture—Senator Harris succeeds Senator Clay.

Appropriations—Senator Tillman is added to the Democratic membership.

Coast and Insular Survey (new)—The Democratic members are: Morgan, Berry, Clay, and Culberson.

Census—Lindsay and Kenney are added and a vacancy is left for Senator Allen of Nebraska. Senator Pettigrew retires from the committee.

Claims—Taliaferro is the only new Democratic member. A vacancy is left for Senator Allen.

Coast Defenses—Culberson and Taliaferro are the new Democratic members.

Commerce—Martin and Clay are the new Democratic members.

Education and Labor—Vacancy left for Senator Allen.

Geological Survey—New Democratic members: Rawlins and Clark [Mont.].

Indian Affairs—Senator Pettigrew retires from the chairmanship and takes first place on the minority representation. Senator Clark [Mont.] is added to the committee.

Interoceanic Canals—Senator Morgan, chairman, and Senators Harris, Turner, and Culberson become members.

Interstate Commerce—A vacancy left for Senator Allen.

Judiciary—Senator Teller heads the minority membership; no change.

Military Affairs—Senator Harris is added.

Pacific Islands and Porto Rico (new commitee)—Minority members are: Cockrell, Pettigrew, Mallory, and Clark [Mont.].

Pensions—Senator Taliaferro is added and a vacancy is left for Senator Allen.

Philippines (new)—The minority membership is Rawlins, Turley, and Culberson, and a vacancy is left for Senator Allen.

Postoffices—Senator Culberson succeeds Senator Money.

Relations with Cuba (new)—Minority: Teller, Money, Butler, and Taliaferro.

Woman Suffrage—Daniel, chairman.

Meat Products—Pettigrew, chairman.

The following named Senators are added to the committees named: Harris, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; Culberson, to Public Buildings and Grounds; Jones [Arkansas], to Relations with Canada; Cockrell and Bacon, to Rules; Clark [Montana], to Territories; McEnery, to National Banks.

BROTHER PENN WAKES UP.

DEMAND FOR COAST SURVEYS.

Sudden Development of Commerce in Alaska and with Various Islands Calls for Prompt Work.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Senator Foster, chairman of the new Committee on Coast and Insular Survey, said tonight:

"The demand suddenly made upon the United States government for surveys along the coast of Alaska, and of the newly acquired island possessions, has forced upon Congress consideration of the immediate survey of these regions. The demand has come largely from the Pacific coast, where the suddenly developed commerce with Alaska has created an unexpected demand for quick surveys of the Alaskan coast.

"In Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines the interests of commerce require immediate and rapid surveys of these regions in order that we may know, in the first place, what the resources of the islands themselves are. This information must, to a great extent, precede any development of commerce."

National Capital Notes.

John T. Bivins of the District of Columbia, has been appointed chief clerk of the Internal Revenue bureau, Treasury department.

The Senate committees for the Fifty-sixth Congress were announced officially by Senator Aldrich to the Senate, and an order fixing the committees was adopted without dissent.

Senator Foster of Washington introduced a bill extending the bounty provision of the homestead law to the soldiers who served in the war with Spain and who have served, or are serving now, in the Philippines.

The President nominated Edwin V. Morgan of New York to be Secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Corea. The Senate confirmed the nominations of C. T. Stranahan of Lewiston, Idaho, as agent for the Indians of the Nez Perces agency in Idaho; D. Herriott as postmaster at Morgan Park, Ill.; and numerous appointments and promotions in the army.

Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue bureau has reaffirmed his former ruling to the effect that persons who engage in the sale of alcoholic liquor, even though such business is a violation of the law of their State, are, nevertheless, required to pay special tax under the internal revenue laws of the United States. The stamp, however, issued to them is not a license, and does not protect from prosecution, conviction, and sentence under the State law.

Brass Manufacturers Elect Officers.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The National Association of Brass Manufacturers has elected the following officers: President, A. F. Blanch, Columbus, O.; First Vice President, George T. Coppins, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice President, H. M. Hoelscher, Chicago; Treasurer, J. B. Kalvelage, Milwaukee; Secretary, William T. Doyle, Milwaukee. The election was followed by a banquet.

TO FORM CHURCH CIRCUIT

NEW ORGANIZATION WILL COVER THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Dr. Thomas, Rabbi Hirsch, and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones Are the Founders of the Plan—Their Aim Is to Reach Persons Who Do Not Attend Regular Services — Theaters Will Be Used by the Ministers in the Project.

The Rev. Hiram W. Thomas of the People's Church, McVicker's Theater; the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, and others who were active in the recent midcontinent congress of religions, have organized a "People's Pulpit" for the entire Mississippi Valley, and are planning to extend to other cities the work which the People's Church of Chicago aims to conduct.

As a beginning a church is to be opened within the next two weeks in the Davidson Theater, Milwaukee; another theater church will be inaugurated at Duluth, and as soon as possible the chain of churches holding services in theaters and public halls will be extended so as to form a circuit. The work will be directed by the Chicago organization, of which Dr. Thomas is President. Dr. Thomas and the Secretary, the Rev. Thomas Edward Barr, will assign the ministers to the different theater pulpits, and the cities in the circuit will be asked to furnish only the local committee to act as a Board of Trustees.

Dr. Thomas has considered the project for several years, but it is a direct result of the conference of churches held at Sinai Temple this week. The organization was formed on Thursday night at the residence of Dr. Thomas, and the work is already under way. Rabbi Hirsch, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Dr. Thomas, and other equally well known ministers will be among the first to preach in the pulpits of the out-of-town circuit.

The thousands of people who never attend church are the ones whom the organization intends to reach. Theology, it is said, will be entirely barred, and effort will be made to get the coöperation of the other churches in the work. In each city a local committee will be chosen to help. In each instance a theater will be utilized for the services. The church which it is proposed to establish at once in Milwaukee will be permanent, and the others also will be if the work proves successful. The financial support will come from subscriptions in Chicago and from the individual churches.

"The churches will be orthodox, but they will be independent," said the Rev. Thomas Edward Barr, Secretary of the organization. "We are not going into other cities to compete with the regular churches, but to reach the thousands of persons who will not go to church when the service is held in a church edifice. We shall expect coöperation from the other churches for that reason."

Much reliance will be placed on the reputation of the preachers who will be supplied to the circuit churches. While the latter are intended as permanent and to be open every Sunday, no minister will occupy a pulpit two Sundays in succession. Each minister will make the circuit of churches.

The Rev. Mr. Barr, the Secretary of the organization, was formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kalamazoo, Mich. The society's headquarters are at present at 137 Kinzie street. Dr. Thomas is President and Treasurer of the society.

EAST DIVISION FETE TONIGHT.

Merchants of the Thoroughfare Plan a Military Concert in Addition to Other Features.

The merchants of East Division street have arranged for tonight, in connection with the illumination and Court of Honor, a military concert by De Baugh's Band. Other attractions will be vaudeville entertainments, clay modelers, Punch and Judy shows, etc. The merchants say that during the week there have been more people in the street than ever before, and that business is booming.

Editor Appointed Postmaster.

Woodstock, Ill., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Charles F. Renick of this city, who has been appointed Postmaster, is owner of the Volksbladt, one of the leading Republican papers in Congressman Hopkins' district Mr Renick was born and educated here.

SUN SPOT AND COLD IDEA OLD.

Camille Flammarion's "Discovery" Published in 1870 as Results of Professor Colbert's Work.

Camille Flammarion was credited in a Paris cablegram of yesterday with having discovered a connection between sun spots and cold winters. His idea is not a new one. In 1870 Professor Elias Colbert made a study of this subject, and his conclusions were discussed widely.

From May, 1870, until the fire of 1871, a telescope was mounted on the roof of THE TRIBUNE Building, where Professor Colbert made his observations. The year was one of maximum sun spots, and it was shown by Professor Colbert that the temperature had been 2 degrees lower on an average.

Camille Flammarion is said to have compared the intervals between cold winters and the periods of sun spots. He finds that there have been unusually cold winters every ten years. Professor Colbert points out that the interval between the maximum times of sun spots is eleven and one-tenth years.

The following paragraph is taken from the first article on the subject by Professor Colbert, published in THE TRIBUNE of May 30, 1870:

There scarcely is room to doubt that we have in the phenomenon of the sun spots the real cause of the recent reduction in temperature, though not a gauge of its true amount, because variations from the average at any particular place are produced by the operation of other and more local causes. But we shall be prepared to find that a subsequent tally of observations of the thermometer will show an appreciable depression below the average of the whole globe. It will probably not be quite so much as 2¼ degrees, because recent inquiries indicate that Herschel placed his absolute zero too low, and it is also probable that some portion of heat is radiated by the dark spots on the sun's surface.

Professor Colbert believed the dark spots radiated only 59 per cent of the heat in the umbra and 85 or 90 per cent in the penumbra. Previous to this time Sir John Herschel had endeavored to discover a relation between the sun spots and the prices of wheat in the London market.

Professor Colbert says the time is now three years short of the regular maximum of sun spots and consequently of the coldest winter.

HOLDS THE DISTRICT LIABLE.

Supreme Court Rules on Responsibility for Damages from Overflows Along Desplaines Diversion.

In an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of James Ray against the Sanitary District of Chicago a precedent is established which may cost the Drainage board many thousands of dollars after the channel is in operation.

The court decided that the Sanitary District is responsible for all damages resulting to the bottom land along the Desplaines River diversion by reason of overflows.

James Ray owns a forty-acre farm near Du Page, Will County. Two years ago his land was flooded with water from the Desplaines River. The Will County Court awarded him $600 damages. The Sanitary board, to protect itself against future claims of the same character, took an appeal to the Supreme Court, making it a test case. The Supreme Court confirmed the finding of the Will County tribunal. The trustees declare it will open an opportunity for hundreds of others in the vicinity to make similar claims.

The Sanitary board passed an ordinance increasing the bonded indebtedness of the district $1,000,000. The new bonds will be dated Jan. 2, run for twenty years, and bear 3½ per cent interest. They will be payable in currency. Proposals will be received on Dec. 27.

President Boldenweck's letter to Mayor Harrison fixes Feb. 15 as the earliest day at which the drainage canal can be opened.

JOHN P. KALLENBORN KILLED.

He Interferes to Protect a Customer in His Brother's Saloon and Is Shot—Death Soon Follows.

John P. Kallenborn, 4837 Justine street, was shot and almost instantly killed shortly before midnight on Thursday, while attempting to eject four men from his brother's saloon. Tony Ludwig, one of the number, confessed yesterday to Captain Lavin that he fired the shot. The arrests are:

Tony Ludwig, 1615 Fifty-first street.
Frank Fellens, 1615 Fifty-first street.
James Scanlan, 4908 Ashland avenue.
John Dooner, 4839 Justine street.

The men entered the saloon at 4859 Justine street at 11 o'clock on Thursday evening and attempted to take a shotgun away from a hunter. The man resisted, and both the saloonkeeper, Paul Kallenborn, and his brother John interfered. Ludwig knocked down Bernard Kallenborn, another brother, and a fight ensued.

In the midst of it a shot was fired and John Kallenborn sank to the floor with a bullet in his back. He lived only ten minutes.

The assailants fled. Ludwig surrendered at the point of a pistol. The revolver with which Kallenborn was killed was found in the rear of a saloon in Forty-eighth street eight blocks from the scene of the shooting.

There was no hole in Kallenborn's coat or overcoat, and the police believe that Ludwig lifted both garments and deliberately shot. Captain Lavin said the prisoners were notorious criminals.

Kallenborn was a laborer, 20 years old and unmarried. An inquest will be held today.

YOUNG GOES TO JURY TODAY.

Testimony in Former Alderman's Case Is Presented—Defendant Makes Scenes in Court.

William S. Young, formerly Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, ex-County Clerk, former elder of the Presbyterian Church of Lake View, and once public guardian, and now on trial before a jury in Judge Brentano's court for embezzlement, assailed his prosecutors twice in court yesterday. While Sergeant Kelly was on the stand Young jumped out of his chair and cried out: "You're a liar; I never did anything like that, and you know it."

While Assistant State's Attorney Olson was delivering his address to the jury Young leaped from his chair, and, moving toward the State's representative, exclaimed: "You're a coward, sir; you're a coward!"

The guard in charge of Young stopped him before he could reach Mr. Olson.

Mrs. Wurtzler and Mrs. Stammler, who allege Young embezzled $1,500 from them, were on the stand. Mrs. J. J. Schwartz, 424 Dearborn avenue, said she and her husband had paid Young $1,000 for a mortgage on a house in West Taylor street. A number of character witnesses testified for Young.

Mr. Olson referred to Young's action in remaining out of the city for several months after his wife's death, which caused one of the outbreaks. The jury will get the case this afternoon.

SYNDICATE TO BUILD THEATER.

Widener-Elkins-Whitney Combination Mentioned in Connection with Philadelphia Project.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15.—The statement is made that P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, the local traction magnates, and William C. Whitney of New York have secured control of the stock of the Academy of Music, at Broad and Locust streets, and will erect a new opera-house on the site of the present building. Mr. Elkins declined to corroborate the report. The Academy of Music was opened on Feb. 25, 1857, and there Grant was nominated for his second term.

Cannot Bury Augusta Rosswelier.

A burial permit has been refused August Rosswelier for the burial of August Rosswelier, who died from the effects of falling from a train near Camden, Mo., on Dec. 10. There had been no Coroner's inquest, and only a certificate of Dr. E. C. Chapman of Fort Madison, Ia., where she died, was attached. The body is at Graceland Cemetery, but cannot be buried until some kind of an inquest is held.

SEEKS OMNIBUS TROLLEY GRANT.

St. Paul Road Proposes an Ordinance Covering All Its Lines.

CITY GETS $500 A MILE.

Northwestern "L" Rushing Work So as to Run Cars on Jan. 1.

SNAG FOR CHEAP GAS SUIT.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has prepared an ordinance granting it permission to operate an overhead trolley on all its right of way within the city limits. The measure will be presented to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North on next Monday, provided a meeting of the committee can be secured for that day. The ordinance is designed to take the place of the one now in committee granting permission to use the overhead trolley between here and Evanston, which has never been pressed on account of the demand of Mayor Harrison for a greater compensation than the company was willing to pay.

By the terms of the new ordinance the company is to pay the city $500 a year a mile for permission to change from steam to electricity, the amount of total compensation to depend on the number of miles of track over which the trolley is put. As the distance from Chicago to Evanston is ten miles the compensation for the Evanston line would be $5,000 a year, the amount the Mayor originally demanded. But the company says it is willing to pay this if it can get the omnibus ordinance, as it may in the future wish to change from steam to electricity on other lines.

The only other line, however, on which an immediate change is proposed is the one to the County Institutions at Dunning. Under the proposed ordinance, however, the road could make other changes at any time it might wish. Speaking of it last evening Mayor Harrison said:

"The new ordinance gives the city the amount of compensation for the Evanston line I asked and a proportionate compensation for any other lines it may decide to operate by trolley. The only other feature of the ordinance is a provision allowing the road to connect its trolley lines with other roads. This I understand means connections with either the Northwestern 'L' or Union Traction company, or both."

Northwestern "L" Rushes Work.

The Northwestern "L" made application during the day for a permit to use a donkey engine in Fifth avenue to aid in the construction of its line between the bridge and the Union Loop. Before granting it the city sent the company a bill for $10,250, which it claimed under the ordinance as the company's share of the cost of maintaining the Wells street bridge, and a certified check for that amount came back as quickly as the messenger could return from the bank. Then the company was granted the permit. The idea is that if the city did anything to delay the construction of the road it would aid the company in the lawsuit expected to result should the Council declare void the company's ordinance if the road is not completed to Wilson avenue by Dec. 31.

The company at once began work on the connection and also so rushed the work north of the bridge that last evening the structure was up as far south as Michigan street, and the promise is it will be completed to the bridge within a week. Then it will be possible to run cars over the entire line from Wilson avenue south, although but few of the stations will be completed and the power-house will not be in operation. The company has many cars, but will have to rent power to run them. Speaking of the situation an official of another road, which it is expected will be closely connected with the Northwestern "L" when it is completed, said:

Cars Running on Jan. 1.

"The Northwestern does not expect to complete its road by Dec. 31 in the meaning it will be completely in operation. It will have it in such shape, however, cars can be run over it and show good faith in the attempt to complete the road. Lawyers tell us there is not a court in the country which, under those circumstances, would not hold that the road is entitled to whatever time may be necessary to finish its work."

Commissioner McGann said: "The company cannot finish all its tracks between the loop and the Wells street bridge by Dec. 31, but it can complete one. If it has cars running by that time I suppose that would be sufficient."

"I do not care to say whether I would regard such completion of the road as is possible by New Year's sufficient or not," said Mayor Harrison. "I am anxious to protect the public, and yet I do not want to seem to be unfair to the company."

Puts Off the Gas Suit.

Corporation Counsel Walker told the Finance committee last evening that he regarded an attempt to establish in the courts the validity of an ordinance reducing the price of gas as almost certain to fail. In support of his opinion he read the clause of the charter of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, which provides that the Council never shall reduce the price of gas sold by that company below $3 a thousand. The Corporation Counsel also called attention to the clause in the contract between the city and the gas company, under which the former pays the latter 3½ per cent on its gross dividends. The clause providing for this payment is part of a contract made in 1891. In this contract it is provided that if the city ever attacked the gas companies in court the payments should cease. Mr. Walker told the committee if it brought suit to reduce the price of gas it would not only be defeated, but lose the $250,000 it gets from the gas company. The committee postponed any action.

Roads to Pay for Viaduct.

Mayor Harrison has been informed by General Counsel Dawes of the Burlington and Pulver of the Northwestern that their roads would agree to pay the cost of constructing the Canal street viaduct in excess of the $22,500 the city has agreed to pay. The companies also agree to maintain the viaduct after it is built. The total cost will be nearly $80,000.

Other Municipal News.

At a conference between Commissioner McGann and the officers of the Star Construction company the latter made a demand for a voucher for $90,000. It is for extra work done on the Thirty-ninth street tunnel. Commissioner McGann replied if the Law department held the decision of the court was a judgment it would remain unpaid. Otherwise he would issue the voucher.

The city has begun to lay off day laborers at a rapid rate. The Sewer department yesterday dismissed 200.

The Mayor has written a letter in which he claims that a partial oral examination for policemen is necessary where it is desirable to secure men of foreign races.

Verdict in Mrs. Alice Palmer Case.

At the inquest over the body of Mrs. Alice Palmer, held yesterday by Deputy Coroner Bach at 22 Adams street; a verdict was returned that the woman met her death from "shock, burns, and injuries, received Dec. 15 in a fire at 1 Hubbard court." The jury was unable to determine the cause of the blaze. While Mrs. Palmer stood screaming for help at a third-story window, the sash fell upon one of her arms, and, with her arm in sight of the spectators, the woman was burned to death.

CHECK TO STOCK MARKET.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF GOLD EXPORTS HAS TEMPORARY EFFECT.

Chicago Opinion Is the Movement Will Not Be Extensive—More Favorable Bank Statement Expected Today—Forecast Sent Out—Union Traction Securities Listed on New York Exchange—Showing of Balance Sheet and Income Account.

The announcement that gold exports will be made today to England caused a temporary check to the stock markets yesterday. It was not thought in Chicago that the movement would be an extensive one. Gold has not been shipped to London before for some months, and it was believed concessions had been made by the Bank of England to secure it.

The markets were only fairly active and showed frequent rallies from the low quotations, the close being above the low prices. A more favorable bank statement is expected today. It is believed that there will be a further contraction in loans and deposits, and that a gain in reserves will be shown. The following forecast was sent out from New York last evening:

The express cash figures furnished by the largest regular shipping and receiving banks indicate for week ending yesterday a net loss in cash on all accounts of $1,439,745.

It will be recalled that last week's bank statement was considerably more favorable than actual condition of the banks warranted. This was due to the system of averaging.

It is probable that the aggregate receipts of money from out of town this week by banks that are not usually in the express movement may reduce the apparent loss in cash, as money is being received from many points. This partly represents margin for speculative accounts in this city, but money is returning also in the natural course from the Northwest.

Union Traction Listed.

The securities of the Chicago Union Traction company have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In its application to the Listing committee, the company showed its balance sheet for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1899, and also the income account of the same date. The balance sheet read:

ASSETS.		
Cost of stock and leases	$29,926,000	
Improvement fund	2,000,000	
Treasury stock and bonds	5,815	
Construction	19,212	
Real estate	19,365	
Equipment	3,440	
Other property accounts	1,511	
Cash on hand and in banks........$402,608		
Cash in receiver's offices........22,081		
Cash deposit with Vice President, New York........1,000—	426,689	
Revenue stamps	1,095	
Coupon deposits	15,000	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, trustee	54,696	
Material and supplies on hand	77,619	
Accounts receivable	12,238	
United States Postoffice department	1,081	
Individuals and companies, open accounts	24,454	
Discount on loans, paid in advance	3,553	
Dividends on stocks owned, accrued	74,000	
Dividends on stocks leased	62,962	
Bonds redeemed, North Chicago Street railway	6,000	
Liabilities, North Chicago Street railway	482,529	
Liabilities, West Chicago Street railway	472,163	
Suspense account North Chicago Street railway	2,056,845	
Suspense account West Chicago Street railway	987,096	
Total		$36,733,372
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock, preferred....$12,000,000		
Capital stock, common......20,000,000—		$32,000,000
Coupons		53,403
Employés deposits		76,291
Tickets		4,958
Vouchers		106,521
Pay rolls		96,442
Unclaimed wages		17
Accident fund		38,174
Other railroad companies' open accounts		20,042
Interest on current liabilities, accrued		729
Rentals, accrued		850,975
Taxes, accrued		36,684
Sinking fund, accrued		15,633
Assets North Chicago Street railroad company		2,515,006
Assets West Chicago Street railroad company		635,618
Profit and loss, surplus		285,873
Total		$36,733,372

The income account showed:

Earnings—		
Passenger receipts	$1,963,585	
Chartered cars	2,092	
Mail	1,622	
Gross earnings from operation		$1,967,300
Expenses—		
Maintenance, way and structures	89,009	
Maintenance, equipment	80,670	
Transportation	603,112	
General	134,802	
Total operating expenses		907,594
Net earnings from operation		1,059,705
Income—		
Advertising	8,430	
Rent of land and buildings	11,116	
Dividends on stocks owned, accrued	108,000	
Dividends on stocks leased, accrued	82,752	
Interest on deposits and loans	437	
Miscellaneous	122	
Total income from other sources		210,858
Gross income		$1,270,563
Deductions—		
Taxes, accrued [estimated]	$37,500	
Interest on current liabilities, accrued	23,399	
Rentals, accrued	921,501	
Sinking fund, accrued	5,735	
Total deductions from income		988,135
Net income		$282,428
Premium on bonds sold		3,445
Surplus, as per balance sheet Sept. 30		$285,873

Other Financial News.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Consolidated Traction company, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until Dec. 20.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week were $2,098,193, against $2,066,833 last week and $1,812,972 in the corresponding week last year. Value of dry goods marketed was $1,812,652, against $2,114,078 last week and $1,874,152 in the corresponding week last year.

The Empire Steel and Iron company declared a dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable on Jan. 2.

The American Beet Sugar company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on Jan. 3 to stock of record on Dec. 26.

Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

	Demand.	60 days.
Sterling—		
Actual	487⅝	481¼
Commercial	486¾	481¼
Paris francs—		
Actual	519⅜	522¼
Commercial	520⅝	523⅞
German marks—		
Actual	95	94
Commercial	94 13-16	93¾

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	35	45
Amalgamated Copper	80¾	81
American Bicycle	15	20
Do pfd	55	60
American Hide and Leather	..	37
Do pfd	..	81
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	104	105
Distilling Company of America	8¼	8⅝
Do pfd	27½	29
Electric Vehicle	63	68
Do pfd	..	90
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2¼	2¾
Otis Elevator	..	23
Do pfd	89	91
Royal Baking	95	95½
Standard Oil	458	461

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,100	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
Do pfd	1,987	54	53	54
American Tinplate	450	27	26	27
Do pfd	200	77	77	77
Central Union Telephone	100	52	52	52
Chicago Brewing	20	2¾	2¼	2¼
Chicago Union Traction	80	30	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	100	78	78	78
Diamond Match	162	124½	123½	124
Lake St. Elevated certif	75	14	14	14
Metropolitan Elevated	100	27	26¾	26¾
Do pfd	1,001	78	77	77¾
National Biscuit	3,588	34¼	33¾	34¼
Do pfd	36	90¾	90	90
National Carbon	100	16	16	16
Do pfd	150	80¾	80¼	80¾
National Steel	500	38	37¾	37¾
Do pfd	50	91¾	91¾	91¾
South Side Elevated	100	102	102	102
West Chicago	400	114¼	113½	114¼

BONDS.

$1000 W. Ch. con 5s.109 \| $10000 Chi Gas 5s..109⅝
200 Lake St deb 5s.94½ \|

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 15.	Dec. 8.
New York	$254,285,781	$191,069,757
Chicago	23,210,420	23,803,171
Boston	25,754,417	23,589,596
Philadelphia	16,087,680	13,087,161
St. Louis	5,949,440	5,918,193
Baltimore	3,339,973	3,867,786

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium bid, 25c premium asked.

MORE GOLD GOES TO LONDON.

Shipments, However, Fail to Depress Wall Street Market, Prices Advancing.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Gold to the amount of $1,700,000 will be shipped to London by tomorrow's steamer. This amount has already been engaged for shipment and it is said an additional $500,000 may be taken for shipment on the Lucania which sails tomorrow.

The street has not believed until within the last day or two that any gold would go abroad. The ordinary conditions governing gold shipments have been violated in the present engagement of gold, as the shipments could not have been made with exchange selling at the price it is now selling for without some special inducements being offered. These inducements came in the way of a premium being offered by the Bank of England, which reduced the exchange rate at which gold could be shipped at a profit.

In the face of gold shipments, which are usually looked upon as decided bear arguments in the speculative markets and notwithstanding a known loss of cash through Subtreasury operations, today's stock market was strong. Advances were shown in many of the active stocks and buying was good during nearly the entire session of the exchange. It is not believed that today's buying was for investment purposes, however, the street taking the view that the majority of the buying was for the account of men who had short lines of stock out and who were seeeking to cover in today's market. There was some investment buying, however, and the general tone of the market was considerably improved over that of previous days in the week.

The element of uncertainty which has characterized the market during the last few days seemed to have disappeared, and those who have been the most hopeless as to the future speculative values seem to have become more cheerful.

A good deal of interest was shown by traders in the probable figures of tomorrow's bank statement. The banks have lost money during the week through Subtreasury operations, which has been only in part offset by the net receipts of currency in the interior. The figures of the Subtreasury show that there has been paid into that institution by New York banks during the week a total of $4,739,000, or close to the amount lost through the operations of the previous week. While there has been received from the interior more than $2,500,000, the shipments made have reduced the net receipts to $894,157. This, however, is a considerable improvement over the reports of preceding weeks.

Reports each week for the last month have shown a considerable net loss as a result of the currency movement. The exchange rate between New York and Chicago gives evidence of a movement of currency from the West which it is expected may assume considerable proportions. The demand for money from the South has now been filled to a large extent, and no great loss through currency movement to that section of the country is now anticipated.

American Steel and Wire, Steel Hoop, Tinplate, American Tobacco, Continental Tobacco, Federal Steel, Glucose, International Paper, National Lead, People's Gas, Union Bag and Paper, Leather preferred, and Rubber common were among the industrials in which net gains were made.

Further gold shipments by Wednesday's steamers are not a probability, but there is a strong belief on the part of some of the operators in the street that the gold movement towards Europe will not end with tomorrow's shipments.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The strength manifested by the stock market in face of the engagements of gold for export by tomorrow's steamers was the feature of the day. There was considerable hesitation and some reaction in the early dealings on the recurrence of fears over the effects of gold shipments. Yesterday's recovery in stocks, it will be remembered, was based on the hopes that gold exports had been averted for the time being. The fact that apprehension over this development was still apparent this morning made the strong advance in prices in the face of the news of the gold exports all the more striking.

The incidents of the day which served to offset the gold exports were several. In the first place, the conviction that tomorrow's bank statement would make a strong showing, the week's losses to the subtreasury, which foot up $4,739,000, have been so far off-set by the receipts of currency from the interior and of gold from Canada that the banks' net losses in cash are figured at less than $1,500,000. Tomorrow's gold shipments, of course, do not figure. The week's extensive liquidation in the stock market, with its consequent reduction in loans, is certain to have more than offset its comparatively slight decrease in cash. A rise in the surplus reserve of the banks is, therefore, believed to be well assured. The arrival from Cuba of a United States transport brings an addition to the available supply of specie of $1,250,000, assigned to a trust company, and of over $100,000 of postoffice funds.

The absence of disturbance in the local money market by the withdrawals of gold and the favorable effect produced on the London market arouse hope that the operation may prove beneficial to the financial world at large in sufficient degree to offset any local inconvenience. A favorable effect was produced on the stock market here by the buoyant tone in the Boston market, arguing a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties threatening that market.

Price changes in bonds were somewhat irregular and were for the most part narrow. Total sales, par value, $1,805,000. United States new 4s declined ¼ and the 5s advanced ⅛ in the bid price.

Money on call steady at 5@6 per cent; last loan 5. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487⅜ for demand and at 481¼@481⅜ for sixty days; posted rates 482½ and 488½; commercial bills 481.

Silver certificates, 59@59⅝; bar silver, 59¼; Mexican dollars, 47¾.

Government bonds irregular, State bonds inactive, railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Dc.15.	Dc.14.
Amer. Sugar	102,900	135	129	134¼	130¾
Amer. Tobacco	46,000	101¾	96¾	101¾	100
Amer. Tinplate	3,000	27½	26½	27½	26¾
Do pfd	400	78	78	78	78
Amer. Cotton Oil	900	34½	34	34	34
Amer. Express	112	142	140	142	140
Amer. Smelting	1,400	35¼	34½	35¼	34½
Do pfd	1,100	86½	86	86½	86½
Am. Steel & W.	12,500	38¾	35¼	38¾	36
*Do pfd	2,500	91¾	88½	91	89
Atchison	3,200	20½	20½	20¼	20
Do pfd	24,000	62½	61¼	62½	62
Am. Steel Hoop	1,000	40¾	40	40	40½
Do pfd	400	80	79	80	80
Anaconda	1,000	40¾	39¼	40¼	39
Amer. Linseed	400	12½	12½	12¾	12½
Do pfd	1,800	54½	52	53¾	52¾
Amer. Malting Co	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Do pfd	400	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
Am. Car Foundry	700	13½	13¾	13	13½
Do pfd	300	59¾	59	59¾	57¼
Ann Arbor Ry	50	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Amer. Ice pfd	50	76	76	76	75¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran	49,100	80¾	78¾	80¾	78½
Brunswick	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Bal. & Ohio	4,100	54¾	53¾	54¼	54
Do pfd	2,900	77¾	76¾	77½	76¾
Bkln. Un. Gas	200	135	135	135	134
C. & E. I.	500	90	88	88	91
C., H., C. & I.	200	15¾	15¼	15¾	14¼
C., B. & Q.	29,000	127¾	125¾	127¼	126¾
C. & N. W.	1,100	160¾	159¼	160	159
C., M. & St. P.	22,900	121	119¼	120¾	120¼
Do pfd	300	170	170	170	168¾
C., R. I. & P.	6,800	110¼	108¾	110	109¼
Canada So.	300	51½	51	51½	50¾
Ches. & Ohio	4,100	30¾	30¼	30¾	30½
Cen. R. R. N. J.	2,200	117¼	115	117¼	115½
C., C., C. & St. L	400	61¾	60¾	61¾	60½
Do pfd	50	104¼	104¼	104¼	100¾
Con. Gas, N. Y.	1,400	184	183¾	183¾	183
Chi. Term	300	11½	11¼	11½	12¼
Do pfd	400	40	38¼	40	39¼
Col. & Southern	1,000	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
Do 2d pfd	100	16½	16½	16½	16¼
Col. F. & Iron	3,500	44½	42½	44¼	43
Do pfd	400	129½	127¾	129½	
C. I. & L. pfd	100	45	45	45	
Chi. Gt. West	7,300	13¼	13	13¼	13
Do pfd A	400	80½	79	79¾	79
Do pfd B	200	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼
Cont. Tobacco	6,800	33	31¼	32¾	31¾
†Do pfd	2,300	82½	81	82½	82
C., L. & W. pfd	200	46	45¾	46	
Col. Mid	100	9	9	9	9
Do pfd	200	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
D., L. & W.	1,300	179	178	179	177¾
Del. & Hud	1,000	116¼	115¾	116	115¾
D. & R. G.	500	19¾	19	19¾	19½
Do pfd	600	71½	70¾	71¾	70¾
Detroit Gas	500	97	96¾	97	
D., S. S. & A.	100	6	6	6	
Do pfd	400	15	14	15	
E. T. & T. Co.	200	106¼	105¾	106¼	
Erie 1st pfd	500	36¼	36¼	36¼	35½
Federal Steel	17,900	54⅜	52¾	54¼	52¾
Do pfd	4,100	76¾	75	76¾	75¾
Gen. Elec	4,300	121¾	118½	121	122½
Glucose	1,400	47	46¼	47	46½
Gt. Nor. pfd	1,100	170	168½	169¾	171¼
Hocking Valley	40	32	32	32	
Do pfd	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	62
Intern' Silver	200	11	10¾	11	11
Ill. Cent	1,300	112½	112½	112½	111
Int. Paper	400	20¾	20	20½	19¾
‡Do pfd	400	67	66¼	67	68
K. C., P. & G.	2,500	9	8	9¼	8½
Lou. & Nash	8,000	81¾	80½	81½	80¾
L. E. & W. pfd	100	79½	79½	79½	
Laclede Gas	800	78¾	78	78	78¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	400	20¾	20	20¾	
§Manhattan	17,800	99¾	97¼	99¾	98¾
Mich. Cen	400	11½	11½	11½	
M., K. & T. pfd	1,700	34	33¼	33¾	33¾
Met. St. Ry	6,800	175	170¾	175	172½
Mex. Cen. [ltd.]	1,300	11¾	11	11¼	10¾
Mo. Pac	3,100	44	43½	44	42¾
Mex. Nat	200	4	4	3¾	3½
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	300	94¾	93	94¾	93¾
Nat. Bis	350	34¼	34	34	34¾
Nor. Pac	7,800	55	54½	54¾	54¾
Do pfd	1,100	75¼	74¾	75	74¾
Nat. Steel	2,200	38¾	37½	38	37¾
Do pfd	200	91	90¾	91	91½
N. Y. Cent	6,000	132	129¾	131½	130
Norfolk & W	2,200	24¾	24	24¾	23¾
Do pfd	1,200	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾
N. Y. rights	2,000	4¾	4	4½	
No. A. Co	300	14¾	14½	14½	15
N. Y., Ont. & W.	4,100	24¾	22¾	24	22¾
National Lead	400	26¾	26	26¾	26
N. Y. Air Brake	100	139	139	139	139
N. Y., C. & St. L	500	13	13	13	13½
People's Gas	3,000	108	105¾	107¾	106½
Penn. R. R.	10,000	133¾	131¾	133¼	132¼
Pac. Mail	1,100	43	41¾	43	41
Pullman	300	188	188	188	185½
Pressed Steel Car	1,000	55½	53¾	55¼	53
Do pfd	200	89	86	89	85
P. D. & E	200	4	4	4	
P., C., C. & St. L	7,400	83	68½	83	68
Do pfd	300	89	89	89	89½
Pac. Coast	300	47½	47	47½	48¾
Reading	100	18¾	18¼	18½	18¼
Do 1st pfd	2,700	54¾	53½	54½	53¾
Do 2d pfd	700	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
Republic Steel	1,300	20¼	19½	20¼	20¼
†Do pfd	600	65	64½	65	66½
So. Ry	2,400	12½	11¾	12	12
Do pfd	1,000	55½	53¾	55½	53¾
Southern Pac	29,400	39¾	38½	39	38¾
St. L. & S. W	200	11	11	11	11
Do pfd	1,200	27½	26¾	27¾	27
St. L. & San F	1,000	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
Do 1st pfd	100	70½	70½	70½	70¼
Do 2d pfd	300	33½	32½	33½	32½
St. Paul & Dul	200	56¾	56	56¾	56¼
S. R. & T	100	10	10	10	10
Texas Pac	500	16¼	16	16	16¼
Third Av	1,065	133	130	130	132½
Tenn. Coal & I	6,800	85¾	82	85¾	82
Do pfd	50	150	150	150	
Union Pac	17,100	48¼	47¼	47½	47¾
Do pfd	3,100	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¼
Union Bag & P	500	21	21	21	21
Do pfd	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	74
U. S. Rubber	200	43	42	43	41¾
Do pfd	100	104	104	104	104
U. S. Leather	7,200	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
**Do pfd	900	75¾	74	75	75¾
U. S. Express	100	48	48	48	48
Wheeling & L. E	2,300	10½	9¾	10¼	10½
Do 2d pfd	200	28¾	28½	28¾	28
Wabash	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	1,200	21¼	21	21¾	21¼
Wis. Cent	300	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Do pfd	700	52	51¾	52	57
Western Union	800	88	87¾	88	87½
Wells-Fargo	45	127	124¾	124¾	.....

*Ex. div. 1¾%.
†Ex. div. 1¾%.
‡Ex. div. 1½%.
§Ex. div. 1%.
‖Ex. div. 1¾%.
**Ex. div. 1½%.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	46
American	142	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102	U. S. old 4s, reg	113⅜
U. S. 3s, reg	109⅜	U. S. old 4s, coup	114¼
U. S. 3s, coup	109⅜	U. S. 5s, reg	112⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg	133⅜	U. S. 5s, coup	112⅝
U. S. new 4s, coup	133⅜	D. of C. 3.65s	118

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

51000 Atch gen 4s ....97¼@⅝
254000 do adjm79¼@80
4000 Adams Ex 4s.103⅜
10000 A-N W 1st.. 97¾
83000 B-O 3½s...93⅜@⅞
33000 do 4s.......97⅜@½
10000 B-O S W 3½s 90¼
5000 B-7th Av cons120
1000 Bkln Queens Co con gtd 5s.104½
20000 C So 1st......108
37000 Cen Ga con 5s 89
11000 do 1st inc.33½@⅞
4000 C-E con 6s....136
97000 Cent Pac gtd 3½s..........80½
2000 do gtd 4s......98
19000 C-O gen 4½s ....97¾@98¼
7000 do con 5s...115@¾
5000 do R-A div 1st..........103
1000 C M-St P So Minn.............119¼
3000 C-N W con 7s142
34000 C R I-P 4s....105¼
6000 Chic Terml 4s 94
12000 C I-L 5s.......100
1000 C-E 1st........114¼
10000 CC C-St L gen 4s...........92¾@⅞
14000 Colo Mid 1st 4s..........72¼@¼
34000 do 2-4s...63¼@64
6000 Colo So 4s.... 84
2000 Det Gas 5s.... 98½
20000 D-R G 4s...... 98
3000 D-H Penn div148
13000 Erie 1st cons.140
11000 do 1st con 4s. 90⅜
1000 do S-M 1st 7s.103½
10000 Ft W-D C 1st 71½
1000 F-P M cons..103
8000 H-T C 4s...... 84
15000 H V 4½s.....100¼
15000 Ia Cent 1st...112
6000 I-Gt N 2d..... 91
2000 Ill C. Lville 3½s.............101½
5000 K C P-G 1st. 70
5000 L-N coll tr 4s 97
1000 do E H-N 1st.111
5000 do unf 4s...... 99
6000 M K-T 1st 4s ....89¼@½
4000 do 2d........ 67⅝
10000 Mex-Int cons 87¼
10000 Mex Cent 1st inc............ 22
5000 Mo Pac 6s....114
5000 M K-T ex 5s. 94½
15000 Met W S 4s ....96¾@97½
1000 Mid N J 1st..116½
18000 NY C L S 3½s 98
15000 NY C M C 3½s 96
44000 N P gen lien 3s..........65¼@⅜
14000 do prior 4s..102@¼
52000 N-W 4s.......90@⅞
7000 O S L con 5s.113⅝
7000 Pac coast 1st ....104@105
1000 Pac Mo 1st 4s104⅝
14000 Rdge gen 4s.. 85½
1000 R G So 1st.... 74½
1000 R G-W 4s..... 96
83000 St L-I M 5s.108@½
15000 do 4s......79¾@80
2000 St L-S F g m 5s.............109¼
2000 do g m 6s...124½
52000 St L S W 1st.86@¼
80000 do 2d 4s.....58@⅝
3000 S V N E 4s.... 99
166000 So Pac 4s ....79¼@⅜
18000 So Ry 5s..107⅜@½
3000 S R T inc..... 22½
6000 So P Ariz 1st.112⅝
3000 S A-A P 4s.... 79⅝
8000 Tex P 1st 5s111@½
10000 T-N O 5s.....104
1000 Trenton G-E 5s..............103
1000 Ulster-D 1st.104
72000 U P 4s.....103¼@⅜
2000 U S 3s new...109¼
12000 U S 4s 1907...113⅜
8000 do 4s new....133¾
5000 Wab 1st 5s...114
4000 do 2d.........100
10000 do deb ser B. 37¾
12000 Wis C 4s..90¼@½
2000 W-E 1st.......103¾

CONIDTION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $287,995,129; gold reserve, $243,273,296.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Boston had a good recovery, in which the mining shares led in interest and almost made the market.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	10	Ontario	800
Crown Point	12	Ophir	80
Con. Cal. & Va	160	Plymouth	8
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	175
Gould & Currie	10	Do pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	32	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	6500	Standard	260
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	26
Mexican	36	Yellow Jacket	10

Denver, Colo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Denver closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
H. H. H.	1⅜	1½	80,000
Illinois	1	1¼	10,000
Little Corporal	1⅜	1½	20,000
Puritan	2½	2¾	17,000

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Altamont	5	5¼	6,000
Bluebell	9¾	9¾	10,000
Chicola	4¼	4¼	13,000
Copper Mountain	9¼	9½	15,000
C. C. & M.	17½	17¾	5,000
Damon	29½	29¾	9,000
Enterprise	20¾	21¼	7,000
Elkton	116	117	6,000
Franklin	4¼	4¾	6,000
Gould	23¼	23½	11,000
Goldstone	2⅜	2½	9,000
Hart	20	20½	10,000
Isabella	138⅝	139	46,000
Jackpot	61¼	61½	6,000
Kimberly	10½	11	8,000
Lexington	26	26¾	8,000
Los Angeles	7½	7¾	5,000
Mountain Beauty	10⅝	11	14,000
Nugget	14	14½	6,000
National	12¼	12½	16,000
Olive Branch	8¼	8¾	14,000
Pharmacist	14½	15	5,000
Portland	229¾	230	5,000
Pinnacle	28	28¾	9,000
Rose Maud	8¾	9	6,000
Work	28¾	29	5,000

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here began flat today, on the absence of confirmation of the rumors that Ladysmith had been relieved, but soon hardened, and remained firm, a fresh wave of buying orders resisting every attempt to sell prices down. South African buying was particularly good. The reports of the relief of Ladysmith are still credited by the markets. The story is said to have emanated from Marlborough house. It is noted that the War office denies nothing, but only says that it has no news to issue. The markets closed cheerful at the top. Americans were slightly bought early in the session, and remained steady till the afternoon, when New York sold. But free London buying brought them also to the top at the close. Spanish 4s were 66¼. Tintos 45¾@43, the fall induced by the decline in metal. Anacondas were 8¼. Utahs 6, on failures alluded to below. The bank received today from Germany the £150,000 gold referred to yesterday, half in German coin, half in sovereigns. It bought £15,000 in French coin. It also engaged £60,000 more from Germany for tomorrow, and arranged for £500,000 from various continental centers next week. The bank's buying price for eagles was reduced to 76s 6d. The bank did a good business in loans. There were four small exchange failures.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £165,000. Spanish 4s, 66¾. Gold eagles, 9s 5¾d. The market for American securities opened steady in sympathy with the improvement in Wall street yesterday, and on a good demand prices advanced all around. Outsiders are becoming more interested in the market. At the close the tone was steady. Two further failures were announced today, but they were of minor importance. The Stock Exchange was intensely nervous all day long, and the tone of the market bounced from the heavens to the depths as the rumors in regard to the relief of Ladysmith were supported or discredited. Kaffirs closed firm. Rand mines at 38¾, gold fields and Chartered at 3 9-16.

Consols for money, 101¾; do for the acct.102 1-16; Canadian Pacific, 96¼; Erie, 12⅝; Erie 1st pfd, 36⅜; Illinois Central, 115¼; Union Pacific pfd, 76⅛; St. Paul common, 126; New York Central ex-rights, 133½; Pennsylvania, 67⅜; Reading, 19⅛; Northern Pacific pfd, 76¾; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 83¼; bar silver steady, 27¼d per oz; money, 5 per cent; rate of discount in the open market for short and 3-months' bills, 6½ per cent. Grand Trunk, 7¼, Anaconda, 8¼.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—On the bourse today prices were firm in all departments, owing to the revival of the rumors regarding the relief of Ladysmith and a recovery in Kaffirs improved the whole list. Later there was some reaction, stiff contangoes causing speculators to realize. Rio Tintos were particularly affected, owing to the weakness in copper. On the street after the official hours of business there was a fresh advance in Kaffirs on large London buying orders.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Prices on the boerse today were firm. The activity in iron and coal shares created a good impression. International securities, Spanish 4s, Americans, and Canadian Pacifics were well maintained.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, 8c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 40@60c; geese, $1.00@1.37; pigeons, 15@20c. Dressed—Dry-picked—Turkeys, nearby, fancy, per lb, 12@13c; do good to prime, 10@11c; do Ohio and Michigan, fancy, 11@12c; do fair to good, 9@10c; other Western young hens, fancy, 11½c; do Western, mixed, fancy, 11c; other Western young toms, fancy, 10½@11c; do fair to good, 8@10c; old hens, 10c; old toms, 8½@9c; do poor, 6@8c. Spring chickens, Philadelphia, large, 15@16c; do mixed weights, 11@12c; do Pennsylvania, mixed weights, dry-picked, 11@12c; do scalded, 10@12c; chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy, 10@10½c; do scalded, 10@10½c; do good to prime, 9@9½c; do poor, 6@8c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9@10c; do Western, good to prime, 9@9½c; do Western, poor, 6@8c. Ducks, nearby, prime, 11@12c; do Western, prime, 10c; do poor, 5@8c. Geese, nearby, prime, 10@11c; do Western, prime, 9@10c; do poor, 5@8c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.25; do dark, $1.25@1.50; do culls, 50@75c. Iced turkeys, Western, fancy, dry-picked, 10@10½c; do scalded, 10@10½c; do fair to good, 8½@9c; do inferior, 6@8c. Spring chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy, 9¼@10c; do scalded, average prime, 9@10c; do fair to good 8@8½c; do poor, 6@7c; fowls, Western, good to prime, 8½@9c; do Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 8½c; do Western, scalded, average prime, 8½@9c; do poor to fair, 6@8c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, Western, young prime, 8c; do inferior, 5@7c; geese, Western, young, prime, 8c; do inferior, 5@7c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Spot business quiet in cotton goods, mail orders on average extent, but large deliveries of merchandise going forward on old orders. Tone continues strong throughout, limited demand making no impression upon it. Few changes in prices, but such as come out are advances. Prints without change, selling with fair degree of freedom. Ginghams strong. White goods scarce and strong. Linens are still tending upwards, foreign markets all higher. Burlaps are firm, but not quotably higher. Dundees quoted 4¾c to 4⅞c for eight-ounce and 5¾c for ten and a half ounce, forty-inch goods.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

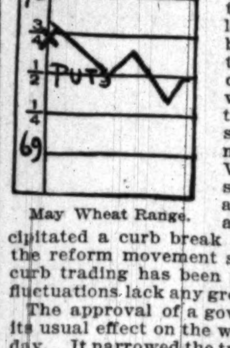
OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 15.—Credit balances, $1.66. Certificates, $1.65 bid for cash. Shipments, 54,127 brls; average, 73,826 brls; runs, 93,652 brls; average, 84,699 brls.

CROP RETURNS BEARISH.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES ARE ADVANCED NEARLY TEN PER CENT.

Curb Break of One-Half Cent Results from Publication of Government Figures—Favorable Position of Fall Sown Crop Is Indicated — Larger Country Acceptances Give Corn Bulls a Chill—Cash Demand Is Good —Provisions Make Sharp Advances.

Expectations of the wheat trade as to the government report returns on the 1899 crop were realized last night. The total crop is made 547,300,000 bu, as against estimates of a little less than 500,000,000 bu based on the September figures. Forecasts of the returns were near enough the actual figures to start the usual rumors as to a "leak." While a bearish statement had been anticipated the actual publication precipitated a curb break of about ½c. Since the reform movement set in the volume of curb trading has been greatly reduced and fluctuations lack any great significance.



May Wheat Range.

The approval of a government report had its usual effect on the wheat market yesterday. It narrowed the trade and made prices more susceptible to bearish influences. The disposition was to look for estimates suggesting a much larger crop than that indicated by the figures of the September statement. Argentine shipments were heavy, at 952,000 bu for the week, against 712,000 bu the previous week, and nothing a year ago. The shipments since Jan. 1 are greater by 36,146,000 bu than for the same period of 1898. Liverpool receipts of late have been liberal, but in face of all this the Liverpool market was up ½@1d on spot and unchanged to ⅛d higher on futures. London was steady, Antwerp unchanged, and Paris 10@15 centimes lower. Buda-Pesth was off the equivalent of 1½c, and Berlin unchanged. Argentine shipments evidently had more influence on the continental than on the British markets. Recent damage claims have not shaken the faith of the trade in the favorable position of the winter wheat crop. Among the minor considerations were the bearish Modern Miller summary, the report of engagements of gold for export, and the showing of American exports nearly 2,000,000 bu less than the previous week. Clearances for the day were only 252,000 bu.

Primary Receipts Are Small.

Primary receipts were not much over one-third those of the same day in 1898 at 452,000 bu. San Francisco advices told of depression on account of large Pacific coast stocks and may have had some influence in directing the attention to the heavy visible supplies everywhere. The Northwestern movement was larger than the previous week, but much below last year's. It represented 385 cars, against 370 a week ago and 945 a year ago. Minneapolis wired that about half the mills were closed and that a number of mills at the head of the lakes were shut down. Local receipts were 65 cars, against 52 a week ago and 113 a year ago. There were transfers of 82 cars from unlicensed houses. The sample market is relatively strong, but the strength is more due to limited offerings than to any great demand. Local and interior mills are buying with considerable freedom. The speculative market was without any particular tendencies, except that toward lower values, and there was no conspicuous trade.

The corn market is particularly sensitive at the present time to movement of grain from the country. It is a foregone conclusion that the trade has a big run of corn ahead of it. The movement so far has been disappointingly small, and with the continuous cash demand has made corn a great many speculative friends. Any suggestions that the movement of corn has begun in earnest give the market a chill. Acceptances of 350,000 bu of corn by the big elevator companies were sufficient to cause weakness yesterday. Such acceptances are only large by comparison. There was some country commission house selling and the May price went off to 33c. Primary receipts were only half those of a year ago at 393,000 bu, and were exceeded by clearances of 590,000 bu. Argentine shipments were a third less than the previous week. Local receipts were below the estimate at 195 cars. Exports for the week were a little over 4,000,000 bu. New York reported acceptances of 35 loads for export. The cash demand was good, with the transportation situation improved. Liverpool was up from ⅛d to ⅜d, and the foreign demand is illustrated by the Galveston bids of 3⅝c above the Chicago May price f. o. b. the first half of January. The speculative market sympathized to some extent with wheat.

Broad, Active Provision Trade.

The feature in provisions is the continued activity. It is a market of the variety described by local professionals as "old-fashioned." It has a swing and a breadth which take it out of the hands of a few packers. The Western hog receipts were light, 74,300 head, against 83,400 a week ago and 96,500 a year ago. Shorts in pork were kept uneasy, and were misled by the temporary setback on Thursday. The January range in pork was from $10.12½ to $10.37½. May sold at $10.35 and $10.62½. The previous high points have been $10.20 for January and $10.42½ for May. The Cudahy interests were credited with buying. Packers are kept guessing, along with the rank and file of speculators. There is a big commission house trade with concerns represented which until recently have been indifferent to the provision pit. Aggregate shipments of lard and meats were greater than for the same day last year. Liverpool was off 3d on lard. There was a little speculative setback during the day, but a late rally closed the market practically at high point.

There was an extremely narrow range in oats, fluctuations being less than ⅛c. Tuttle furnished the only feature of the trade by buying about 100,000 bu early in the day. With these orders off the market, the trade was dull and neglected, attracting the smallest amount of attention. The inspection was 135 cars, with 110 cars estimated for today. Clearings were reported at 30,000 bu.

Rye was in much the same condition as oats—nothing doing. There were no carlots on the market, and no buyers or sellers of futures at prices which could be agreed on. May was offered at 53c, with 52½c bid. December was nominally 2c under.

Barley was strong, but not decidedly active. Low grades of feed sold readily at 36c, with malting ranging from 37c to 45c, according to quality. Out of 45 cars on the inspection sheet 4 cars were No. 3.

Timothy seed was dull, but steady, on a basis of $2.47½@2.50 for February, and contract clover unchanged at about $8.00.

Flaxseed showed little life, with transactions at about unchanged. There was no special pressure on the market. No. 1 Northwestern sold at $1.49, spot, and to arrive at $1.48½. The only price in December was $1.48¼. May sold at $1.43 early, $1.42½ later, and closed with sellers at $1.43. Receipts were 29 cars here, 17 at Minneapolis, and 1 at Duluth, 24 cars for the two Northwestern markets, against 42 cars last year.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and unchanged. Winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.50; straights, $3.10@3.20; spring, special brands, $3.90; Minnesota, hard patents, $3.30@3.50; soft patents, $3.20@3.30; soft bakers', export, bags, $2.30@2.40; white rye, barrels, $2.70@2.90; dark, $2.60@2.70.

WINTER WHEAT—Shade firmer. Sales in store: No. 4, 64c.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm and in good demand. Sales on track: No. 3, 65@66c. Free on board: No. 4, 60@64c; No. 3, 64½@67c, latter for choice; not graded, 64½@65c. Billed through: No. 4, 62c; No. 3, 64½c.

CORN—Firm at advance ¼c, closing steady. Sales in store: No. 2, 31¼c; No. 2 yellow, 31¼@31⅜c; No. 2 white, lake and rail billing, 31½c; No. 3, 30¾@31c, part old; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 3 yellow, 31@31½c; No. 4, 30@30½c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 30@31c; No. 3, 30¾@31c; No. 3 yellow, 31½@32½c; ears, 34@35c. Billed through: No. 4, 28¾@29c; No. 3, 28¾@30c; No. 3 yellow, 29@30¼c; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 2 white, 29¼c.

OATS—Firm and fairly active. Sales in store: No. 4 white, 24@24¼c; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 2, 22¾c. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 24¾@25c; No. 3, 22¼@22¾c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2, 23@23¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 23⅝@23¾c; No. 3 white, 23⅝@24½c; No. 2, 22¼c.

PROVISIONS—Active, firm, and higher. Cash lots mess pork, $10.30@10.35 for new, $9.10@9.15 for regular, and $8.85@8.90 for old. Lard, $5.50@5.52½ for choice, $5.30@5.35 for regular, $5.20@5.25 for old. Short ribs, $5.25@5.50, according to weight and age.

HAY—Firm with light offerings. Receipts, 410 tons; shipments, 30 tons. Track sales include: Choice Timothy, $12.00; No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50; not graded timothy, $9.50@11.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $9.50@10.00; Kansas, $9.50; Nebraska, $9.50; No. 1 prairie, Iowa, $9.00; Kansas, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 prairie, Iowa, $8.00; No. 4 prairie, State, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Dull at 90@92½c for pork barrels and $1.12½@1.15 for lard tierces.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The government report makes the position of the fall-sown wheat—the 1900 crop—97 points. The total 1899 production, with comparison with previous years, follows:

Year.	Bu.	Year.	Bu.
1899	547,300,000	1894	460,267,000
1898	675,148,000	1893	396,132,000
1897	530,149,000	1892	515,949,000
1896	427,684,000	1891	611,780,000
1895	467,103,000		

The telegraphic transmission of the report was as follows: "The department reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1899 at 547,300,000 bu, or 12.3 bu per acre. The production of winter wheat is placed at 291,700,000 bu and that of spring wheat at 255,600,000 bu. Every important wheat growing State has been visited by special agents of the department, and changes in acreage are a result of their investigation. The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,150,000 acres, which is about 200,000 acres greater than that sown in the fall of 1898. Sowing of wheat is still going on in California and some of the Southern States, and the foregoing estimate is subject to correction. The acreage sown with winter rye is estimated at 7 per cent less than that of last year. The average of condition is 98.2 per cent. The compilation of annual returns from individual farmers is approaching completion. Any slight changes that may be called for in average yield per acre of corn, oats, barley, and other crops, as published Oct. 10, will be made at an early date, and final figures will then be available."

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 280 cars; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 22,000.

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	3,225,000	4,017,000
Last week	5,133,000	3,816,000
Last year	6,077,000	3,252,000

The government report had a bearish effect on the curb, breaking December wheat from 69¼-⅝c to 69⅛c. It later recovered to 69⅜c. Puts, which early were 69-⅛c, declined to 68⅞c, and calls from 69⅝-¾c to 69⅝-½c. Puts on corn were 33¼c and calls 33⅜-½c.

The first record of a sale of May pork this season was in August, with a nominal price made of $9.80. It sold down as low as $9.52 in November and touched $10.62½ yesterday. The May lard range has been from $5.22½ in November to $5.80 yesterday, and the range of May ribs from $5.02½ in November to $5.60 yesterday.

	Thursday.	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 16, 1898.
WHEAT.						
Dec.	65⅞	66	66¼	65⅞	65⅞-6	66⅝
May	69⅞	69¾-⅞	69¾-⅞	69⅝	69⅞	67⅞
July	70⅝	70⅝-½	70½	70-⅛	70⅛	66¼
CORN.						
Dec.	31¼	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	31	34¼
Jan.	31½	31¼-⅜	31⅜	31	31¼	35
May	33⅝	33¼-⅜	33⅝	33	33¼-¼	35⅝
OATS.						
Dec.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22¼-⅜	22¼-⅜	26⅜
May	24¼-¼	24¼-¼	24¼-¼	24⅛	24¼	26⅜
MESS PORK.						
Dec.	8.85	......	......	......	9.10	8.05
Jan.	10.07½	10.20	10.37½	10.12½	10.35	9.35
May	10.30	10.40	10.62½	10.35	10.60	9.62½
LARD.						
Dec	5.20	......	......	......	5.35	5.02½
Jan	5.42½	5.47½	5.57½	5.45-7½	5.55-7½	5.10
May	5.62½-5	5.65	5.80	5.65	5.77½	5.32½
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.						
Dec.	5.30	......	......	......	5.45	4.55
Jan.	5.32½-5	5.40	5.47½	5.35	5.47½	4.65
May	5.45	5.50	5.60	5.45-7½	5.60	4.82½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	2	1	..	3
Spring wheat	2	48	12	62
Corn	7	156	25	188
Oats	16	88	31	135
Rye	1	...	..	1
Barley	..	4	41	45
Totals	27	297	110	434

Inspected out: 4,596 bu winter and 16,666 bu spring wheat, 82,513 bu corn, 8,426 bu oats, 2,764 bu rye.

EXCELLENT DEMAND FOR POULTRY.

Turkeys and Chickens in Good Request by Local Trade at Steady Prices.

The activity in South Water street trade yesterday was largely confined to articles in the poultry list. Prices all along the line are firm and steady, with not a larger showing of birds of various kinds on the market than can be taken care of. Everything else is quiet and inclined to be slow. Dairy products continue easy.

Following is the range of the market:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, creamery, extra	24½@25c	returned	20c
Firsts	21@23c	Country candled	16@19c
Seconds	17@18c	Held fresh	13@15c
Dairies, etc	18@22c	At mark, cases returned	12@10c
Imitation cr'm'y	18@20c	Country, cool	10¼@11c
Ladles	17@17½c	Cheese, new twins	11@12c
Packing stock	14@15½c	Young America	11@12c
Eggs, loss off, cases			

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	6@7½c	Chickens, hens	7@7½c
Chickens	6@7½c	Springs	7½@8c
Geese, doz	$5.00@6.00	Ducks	6@8½c
Dressed turkeys	9@10½c		

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, doz	$3.00@3.50	Quail	$1.00@1.25
Canvasback	$6.00@10.00	Plover, golden, doz	$1.50@1.75
Jacksnipe, doz	$1.50@1.75	Grass	$1.50
Prairie chickens, undrawn, doz	$5.75@6.25	Partridge, doz	$7.50
		Rabbits, doz	$1.00@1.25

VEGETABLES.

Beans, pea	$1.80	Brussels, sprouts, qt	10c
Mediums	$1.75	Potatoes, mixed, bu	37@39c
Beets, La., doz	30c	Kings, common to choice	38@41c
Cucumbers, hothouse, doz	75@85c	Burbanks, fair to fancy	43@45c
Cabbage, Wisconsin, per brl	$1.35@1.50	Hebrons, common to choice	40@42c
Domestic, per brl	75c@$1.00	Rose, common to choice	40@41c
Turnips, bagas, bu	30@35c	Peerless, poor to fancy	40@42c
White turnips, home-grown, ½ bu	60@75c	Rurals	41@42c
Lettuce, hd., bu box	60c	Sweets, Jerseys, brls	$3.50@4.00
Wax beans, Fla., bu box	$1.25@1.75	Illinois	$3.25@3.50
Celery, Mich., 5-6 doz cases	80c@$1.10	Spinach, Ill., tbs	35@50c
Parsnips, brl	$1.00@1.25	Mushrooms, lb	25@30c
Onions, home-grown, white, bu	40@50c	Tomatoes, Cal., 4-basket crates	$1.00@1.25
Cauliflower, Long Island, brls	$1.50@2.00	Floridas, 6-basket crates	$1.00@1.25
Carrots, La., new, doz	25c	Squash, doz	60@75c

FRUITS.

Apples, common to fair, brls	$1.50@2.00	Cod, brls	$5.00@6.00
Apples, good to choice	$2.00@2.50	Cranberries, Jersey, bu boxes	$1.50@1.75
Apples, fancy	$3.00@4.00	Pears, Duchess, brls	$3.75@4.00
Quinces, brls, New York	$3.00@3.50	Winter Nellis, 40-lb box	$2.75@3.00
Bananas, bch	$1.50@2.00	Lemons, Cal	$4.00@4.50
Grapes, Catawba, 4 lbs	12c	Mexican oranges, box	$2.75@3.00
Cranberries, Cape		Fla., boxes	$4.00@4.50

NUTS.

Chestnuts, bu	$3.50@4.00	Walnuts, bu	50@60c
Hickory nuts, shellbarks, bu	95c@$1.00	Pecans, lb	6@10c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	—Receipts— 1899.	1898.	—Shipments— 1899.	1898.
Apples, brls	2,107	580	1,399	660
Beans, bu	2,095	1,466	1,775	956
B. corn, lbs	......	35,500	2,070	52,090
Butter, lbs	524,523	746,323	415,151	361,588
Cheese, lbs	397,582	514,982	150,120	114,500
D. fruits, lbs	124,100	63,251	32,405	81,045
Eggs, pkgs	2,895	1,561	2,705	2,761
Game, pkgs	29	69	10	17
Hay, tons	410	820	30	50
Hides, lbs	278,100	426,636	363,858	636,466
Hops, lbs	......	81,100	32,170	......
Potatoes, bu	35,018	10,171	6,171	3,689
Poultry, lbs	302,300	424,186	145,939	364,091
Poultry, coops	246	259	80	100
Wool, lbs	6,340	4,975	54,190	40,595

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Flour—Receipts, 14,073 brls; exports, 28,691 brls. Inactive and barely steady, with buyers 5@10c under the market. Rye flour—Firm. Buckwheat flour—Dull. Buckwheat—Nominal. Cornmeal—Dull. Rye—Quiet. Barley—Steady. Barley malt—Quiet.

Wheat—Receipts, 54,575 bu; exports, 15,945 bu. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 74⅝c f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅝c f. o. b., afloat, nominal; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80⅝c f. o. b., afloat, spot; No. 2 red, 72⅝c, elevator. Options opened easy at ⅛c decline following local sales and liberal Argentine shipments. Subsequent slight declines were prompted by fears of a bearish government report and an entire absence of important export demand. Finally the market rallied slightly with corn, and closed steady at ⅛c net decline. March closed 75⅝c; May, 74 1-16@74 15-16c, closed 74⅞c; July, 74 15-16@75 3-16c, closed 75⅛c; December, 72⅝@72⅞c, closed 72⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 99,450 bu; exports, 11,440 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 40⅝ f. o. b., afloat, and 40c elevator.

(Continued on fourteenth page.)

2 Per Cent Per Month in Dividends.
Zinc Stock at $50 Per Share Now.
Write for a Prospectus of the
CLARA LOUISE ZINC MINING COMPANY,
Property at Galena, Kas., the largest Zinc District in America.
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International Zinc Co., Ltd.
OF JOPLIN, MO.
CAPITAL STOCK - - - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares. Par Value $1.00 Each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
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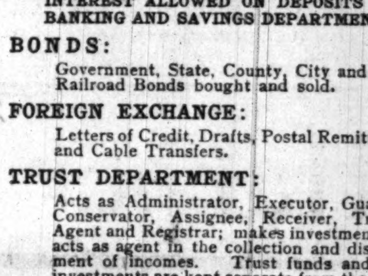
300,000 SHARES Are Now Offered for Public Subscription at 75c PER SHARE
To complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the four new mills to be erected.
EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD NOTE CAREFULLY the following exceptional features in the policy of the International Zinc Co., Ltd.:
FIRST—The net profits of the company are certified as correct by the well-known Chartered Accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of New York, Boston, London and Manchester, England.
SECOND—The books of the company are kept under their supervision, and quarterly statements of the earnings of the company will be issued, certified by them, thus enabling every shareholder to verify from independent sources the enormous profits of the company.
THIRD—This is the only mining company in the United States to adopt this most important safeguard of its shareholders' interests.
The International Zinc Company, Ltd., is now earning over 22 per cent on its entire capital stock, out of which it is paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent per annum and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.
When the improvements now under way are completed, the company will earn 42 per cent per annum, with ore at $30.00 per ton. A careful consideration of the certified statement of profits as set forth in the prospectus shows that this estimate is based on actually less than is now being accomplished.
EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD READ the company's prospectus, which gives in detail full information as to the company's properties and earnings, with the complete statement in which these details are certified by the Accountants.
Beginning Jan. 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.
Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.
JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard



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Special Stockholders' Meeting of Theo. Ascher Company.

Chicago, Dec. 15, 1899.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Theo. Ascher Company will be held on Saturday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at Rooms 808 to 839 Unity Building, No. 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago, for the purpose of submitting to a vote of the stockholders of said corporation the question of increasing the capital stock from $125,000 to $175,000.

THEODOR ASCHER,
JULIUS STRAUSS,
ABRAHAM H. KOHN,
Being all of the Directors of said Corporation.
MORAN, KRAUS & MAYER, Attorneys.

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400 acres of the choicest land, late of the reservation of the Narragansett tribe of Indians; portions of it from 100 to 220 feet elevation above the sea and above most of the land and sea fogs; the atmosphere is salubrious and the water pure; now for the first time offered for sale and by the first and only white owner. The title is perfect. Address P. O. Box 183, Providence, R. I.

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CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, December 1st, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 2020 State street, on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1900, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed from January 5th to January 15th, 1900, inclusive.

FRANK R. GREENE, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. OF NEW JERSEY.

NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent upon the preferred stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon Dec. 16, 1899. For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the preferred stock of the company will be closed upon Dec. 16, 1899, and reopened Jan. 3, 1900.

F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 2.
Republic Iron and Steel Company.

The second quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 15, 1899.

The transfer books will close on Dec. 15, 1899, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopen on Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

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BOOKS OF T...

Life of Millais by His ...

"The Life and Letters ... ett Millais." By John ... lustrated. Two vols ... Stokes company.

THIS authorized life ... lish artist must be ... most important biog... a year rich in bio... not the fascination ... volumes, for Millais did no... letter writer, but it comp... the superb reproductions ... portant paintings. There... tions, mostly in black hal... to perfection. One does ... art connoisseur to enjoy ... most of the text in these t...

The biographer has been ... embarrassment of riches ... shows it. It might have ... the omission of many of ... letters with which it is cum... kept for a time by Millais ... and might as well have b... the son's biographical n... esting, and always in exc...

It was at Southampton, ... late Sir John Everett Mill... father being of an old Nor... had held an estate in the ... since the conquest. To J... returned when the artist ... age, and there his wonde... talent began to show itself... he was one day discovere... while making a sketch o... The officers were so astoni... powers that they went h... verify his assertion that h... of age. The artist's broth... is still living, continues:

The officers took the sketc... with them and showed it to th... None of them could believe t... of a boy of 6, so bets were take... of them went to fetch little M... words. In fear and tremblin... showed that he had done the ... then and there, a still more ... the Colonel smoking a cigar. ... to give the others a dinner.

This precocity continue... surprising throughout hi... ing one of the similar ... shown by Sir Arthur Sull... case was precocity a sig... But Millais was delicate a... cribed his robust health in ... habit of taking several m... rest each year. While he ... rich he refused to come to ... a millionaire's family bec... terfered with his vacation.

While Millais possessed ... industry and concentratio... degree, he could not bear ... kind. For this reason he ... tered school before he ha... with the tyrannous meth... and had left school forev... tract to paint pictures re... ing his pallette at his ... Forty years afterward he ... the same room with a frie...

"Why, this is the room ... Thomas sweated me, and ... to see the palette I threw ... the paint mark it left on ... it slid slowly down to the ...

The chapter on Pre-Rap... ble for its ex-cathedra h... tion of that famous natu... but the friends of Rosset... kindly to it. According ... father and Holman Hunt ... Pre-Raphaelite Brotherh... chief exponents as long a... it was a later convert, ... really in harmony with ... far as the word pre-Rap... anything it stood for wh... called naturalism, or r... closer to nature" was ... which Millais and Hunt ... tines to abusive anger. ... anything but a realist, ... or in art. In 1896, the ye... was elected President of t... he made a statement to ... the talk about Rossetti's...

Because in my early da... of Rossetti—the mysterious... setti—they assume that m... pulses in pursuit of light a... his. All nonsense. My... been exactly the same if ... heard of Rossetti. I liked... first met, believing him to b... sincere in his desire to fur... and mine—but I always like... better. D. G. Rossetti, y... was a queer fellow, and ... companion—so dogmatic a... opposed. His aims and id... widely different from ours, ... before he drifted away fro... peculiar fancies.

The biographer likewis... Nordau for his assertio... teachings were the origin... ite school. "Holman ... were pre-Raphaelites b... wrote a line on the subj... time held Millais up as ... the brotherhood, but he ... less roundly in later y... last Millais went his ow...

Nature was his watch... lowed it by painting i... and flower in the back... nand Lured by Ariel," ... shaving in "Christ in ... Parents." In "The Ord... handwriting of the relea... ly copied that the origin... it in the painting. Det... In his later years he ... less of this, but he wa... that this severe trainin... draw correctly. The ... scorn all detail and pa... some sort without kn... draw are going to a wo... passion for detail whic... Hunt the most malig... land.

Interesting details con... famous pictures are g... not," which represents ... estant youth to wear ... offered by his sweethe... Bartholomew, has an in... tory. The youth who ... in 1853 is now Gene... young woman who pos... was a beautiful Miss ... biographer says:

Alas for Miss Ryan! H... gift. She married a hostil... is a sad one. My father ... speak of it, feeling that th... to her beauty might in s... helped to turn her head.

Concerning "The ... which is one of Milla... which was purchased... Sir Henry Tate for 5,0... wrote to his friend M...

I have a headache and ... walked twenty miles, f... undergone this last for... of Release." All the m... ing a dog, which, in ... surpassed by a child. ... trying to paint daily, a... exceed the trial of pati... child screams upon ente... forcibly held in its moth... such successful obstinac... work until exhaustion co... ly when daylight disappe...

When I suggest corpo... of extreme passion, the ... me that I am not a fat... reproofs as these? "P... ered to sit to the gentle... Is he to be tormented? ... popsy, my flower, cheru... into kisses, when the ba... to run about my room ... immediately he leaves o... he sees a "gee-gee" ... and antlers I have hun... have one of my brushe...

"The Knight Cross... represents Sir Isumb... dren across a stream... ated a whirlwind of ... the Englishman who... to pay a large sum ... tory is revealed in ... anecdote:

About the sale of thi... good tale to tell. On... they were living in Lon... side the house, waiting... when she was accoste... in shabby garments, w... to come in. The obse... she had never seen th... taking him in the dark... him to go away. "B... with a merry twinkle ... Knight Crossing the F... The idea now dawned... harmless lunatic, to be... persuasion: "This, th... vain. The only reply ... dragon, I am Charles ... Too Late to Mend," an...

(Continued on ...

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Life of Millais by His Son.

"The Life and Letters of Sir John Everett Millais." By John Guille Millais. Illustrated. Two vols. Frederick A. Stokes company.

THIS authorized life of the great English artist must be classed among the most important biographical works of a year rich in biographies. It has not the fascination of the Stevenson volumes, for Millais did not try to shine as a letter writer, but it compensates for this in the superb reproductions of all his most important paintings. There are 316 illustrations, mostly in black halftone, and printed to perfection. One does not need to be an art connoisseur to enjoy the pictures and most of the text in these two large volumes.

The biographer has been troubled with an embarrassment of riches, and the work shows it. It might have been improved by the omission of many of the less important letters with which it is cumbered. The diary kept for a time by Millais has little interest, and might as well have been omitted. But the son's biographical narrative is interesting, and always in excellent taste.

It was at Southampton, in 1829, that the late Sir John Everett Millais was born, his father being of an old Norman family which had held an estate in the Island of Jersey since the conquest. To Jersey the family returned when the artist was 4 years of age, and there his wonderfully precocious talent began to show itself. When he was 6 he was one day discovered by some officers while making a sketch of a drum major. The officers were so astonished at the child's powers that they went home with him to verify his assertion that he was only 6 years of age. The artist's brother, William, who is still living, continues:

The officers took the sketch back to barracks with them and showed it to their brothers in arms. None of them could believe that it was the work of a boy of 6, so bets were taken all round; and one of them went to fetch little Millais, to prove their words. In fear and trembling he came, and soon showed that he had done the drawing by making, then and there, a still more excellent sketch—of the Colonel smoking a cigar. Those who lost had to give the others a dinner.

This precocity continued to be equally surprising throughout his youth, reminding one of the similar powers in music shown by Sir Arthur Sullivan. In neither case was precocity a sign of a short life. But Millais was delicate as a boy. He ascribed his robust health in later years to his habit of taking several months of absolute rest each year. While he was still far from rich he refused to come to America and paint a millionaire's family because the date interfered with his vacation.

While Millais possessed the qualities of industry and concentration to a remarkable degree, he could not bear restraint of any kind. For this reason he had scarcely entered school before he had come in conflict with the tyrannous methods of that day and had left school forever. His first contract to paint pictures resulted in his hurling his pallette at his employer's head. Forty years afterward he happened to enter the same room with a friend and exclaimed: "Why, this is the room in which Sergeant Thomas sweated me, and over there I seem to see the palette I threw at his head, with the paint mark it left on the wall paper as it slid slowly down to the floor."

The chapter on Pre-Raphaelitism is valuable for its ex-cathedra history of the inception of that famous naturalistic movement, but the friends of Rossetti will hardly take kindly to it. According to Mr. Millais his father and Holman Hunt alone started the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and were its chief exponents as long as it lasted. Rossetti was a later convert, and he never was really in harmony with its main idea. As far as the word pre-Raphaelitism stood for anything it stood for what in literature is called naturalism, or realism. "To get closer to nature" was the slogan under which Millais and Hunt roused the Philistines to abusive anger. Now, Rossetti was anything but a realist, either in literature or in art. In 1896, the year in which Millais was elected President of the Royal Academy, he made a statement to his son regarding the talk about Rossetti's influence:

Because in my early days I saw a good deal of Rossetti—the mysterious and un-English Rossetti—they assume that my Pre-Raphaelite impulses in pursuit of light and truth were due to him. All nonsense. My pictures would have been exactly the same if I had never seen or heard of Rossetti. I liked him much when we first met, believing him to be (as perhaps he was), sincere in his desire to further our aims—Hunt's and mine—but I always liked his brother William better. D. G. Rossetti, you must understand, was a queer fellow, and impossible as a boon companion—so dogmatic and so irritable when opposed. His aims and ideas in art were also widely different from ours, and it was not long before he drifted away from us to follow his own peculiar fancies.

The biographer likewise falls afoul of Max Nordau for his assertion that Ruskin's teachings were the origin of the pre-Raphaelite school. Holman Hunt and Millais were pre-Raphaelites before Ruskin ever wrote a line on the subject." Ruskin for a time held Millais up as the shining light of the brotherhood, but he also abused him no less roundly in later years. From first to last Millais went his own way.

Nature was his watchword, and he followed it by painting in detail every leaf and flower in the background of "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," and every chip and shaving in "Christ in the House of His Parents." In "The Order of Release" the handwriting of the release was so accurately copied that the original writer recognized it in the painting. Detail was his hobby. In his later years he learned to do much less of this, but he was correct in saying that this severe training had taught him to draw correctly. The impressionists who scorn all detail and pass off a smudge of some sort without knowing even how to draw are going to a worse extreme than the passion for detail which made Millais and Hunt the most maligned artists in England.

Interesting details concerning all the more famous pictures are given. "The Huguenot," which represents the refusal of a Protestant youth to wear the Catholic badge offered by his sweetheart on the eve of St. Bartholomew, has an interesting private history. The youth who posed for the picture in 1853 is now General Lamprière. The young woman who posed for the sweetheart was a beautiful Miss Ryan, of whom the biographer says:

Alas for Miss Ryan! Her beauty proved a fatal gift. She married a hostler, and her later history is a sad one. My father was always reluctant to speak of it, feeling that the publicity he had given to her beauty might in some small measure have helped to turn her head.

Concerning "The Order of Release," which is one of Millais' masterpieces, and which was purchased a few years ago by Sir Henry Tate for 5,000 guineas, the artist wrote to his friend Mr. Combe in 1852:

I have a headache and feel as tired as if I had walked twenty miles, from the anxiety I have undergone this last fortnight over "The Order of Release." All the morning I have been drawing a dog, which, in ungiuteness, is only to be surpassed by a child. Both these animals I am trying to paint daily, and certainly nothing can exceed the trial of patience they occasion. The child screams upon entering the room, and, when forcibly held in its mother's arms, struggled with such successful obstinacy that I cannot begin my work until exhaustion comes on, which is generally when daylight disappears.

When I suggest corporal punishment in times of extreme passion, the mother, after reminding me that I am not a father, breaks out into such reproofs as these: "Poor dear! Was he bothered to sit to the gentleman? Precious darling! is he to be tormented? No, my own one; no, my popsy, my flower, cherub, etc., etc., dying away into kisses, when the baby is placed upon his legs to run about my room and displace everything. Immediately he leaves off crying, remarking that he sees a "gee-gee" (pointing to a stag's head and antlers I have hung up), and would like to have one of my brushes.

"The Knight Crossing the Ford," which represents Sir Isumbras carrying two children across a stream on a war horse, created a whirlwind of adverse criticism, but the Englishman who owns it now was glad to pay a large sum for it. Its earlier history is revealed in the following amusing anecdote:

About the sale of this work my mother had a good tale to tell. One evening in 1858, when they were living in London, she was standing outside the house, waiting for the door to be opened, when she was accosted by a gray-haired man in shabby garments, who said he, too, wished to come in. The observation startled her, for she had never seen the man before; and, mistaking him in the darkness for a tramp, she told him to go away. "But," pleaded the stranger, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "I want 'The Knight Crossing the Ford,' and I must have it." The idea now dawned upon her that he was a harmless lunatic, to be got rid of by a little quiet persuasion. This, therefore, she tried, but in vain. The only reply she got was, "O beautiful dragon, I am Charles Reade, who wrote 'Never Too Late to Mend,' and I simply must have that

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Speaks of the Poor.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have observed the press comments as to the advisability of ridding the city of tramps by depriving them of police station shelter. This originated in the fertile minds of persons who undoubtedly held eminent sway in the charitable world heretofore. It needs no argument to define their discomfiture. Think of it! The Mayor of a great city had to yield a busy moment to check so heinous and nonsensical a scheme! They would better surrender their Bibles and revert with unison upon that able, time-proven text: "For the poor ye have with ye always," and see if a conception more elevating could be evolved whereby the undesirable might become infected with nobler elements of human aspiration.

FRANK EIYLE, 310 South Clark street.

Resources of Great Britain.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A special to the New York Times and "Chicago Tribune," by A. J. Wilson, which appears in your paper on Sunday, 10th inst., states that the Under Secretary of War in England informed an admiring audience the other evening that by sending 120,000 men to Africa England has been completely denuded of troops. If this were true, it is hardly possible that the Under Secretary would make such a statement. However, whether any one said so or not, it is not the case. There are several divisions of the army in Great Britain yet. Besides, there are 180,000 militiamen in the British Isles, none of whom has been called out yet. These men are all artisans used to manual labor—husky fellows and good soldiers. There are 270,000 volunteers. Half of them are artisans, used to hard work, and all of them are good shots. They all stand an examination, and are of a certain physical standard, equal to any regular soldier in this country. This shows 450,000 good soldiers in the British Isles, without the other reserves, and many of them are ready and willing to go to the Transvaal at any time.

I. M. WILSON.

Wants Sunday Reading.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial in "The Tribune" of last Tuesday, with reference to the Appleton (Wis.) Public Library, you say, among other things: "The chief fault with the proposed opening of the Appleton Library on Sunday is that it is suggested that the doors be open for only a few hours a day. The doors should be open just as long on Sundays as on any other day."

Any thinking person will agree with "The Tribune" on this point, but is "The Tribune" aware that our own Public Library has already set an example in this connection?

The branch reading rooms of the library, which formerly were open to the public from early until late every day, including Sundays, are now closed during the forenoon and often too early in the evening. On Sundays they are open only from 12 m. to 6 p. m.

I have noticed on several occasions that fully a score of readers would leave the reading-rooms in Madison street and in Blue Island avenue at 5:30 on Sundays and 8:30 on week days, because it seemed to be tacitly understood that closing time was at hand. These people, however, plainly evinced their reluctance to discontinue reading. In fact, some of them had only arrived.

Too much cannot be said in praise of these great adjuncts of the library. I believe that, in proportion, they keep more people out of saloons than do the churches. Whenever possible, their number should be increased, and, above all, they should not be restricted in the influence for good which they undoubtedly wield. They should be accessible to the public from early until late every day of the year.

R. V.

Schley and Sampson.

New York, Dec. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Give voice, if you please, to the hearty thanks of an Eastern man for your action in defending Admiral Schley.

The defending of Schley does not necessarily involve the merits of the controversy. Secretary Long, if he had been wise, would have suppressed the quarrel instead of joining in it as a partisan.

While I am trying your indulgence permit me to ask one question: Will some naval strategist—Captain Mahan, for example—condescend to inform the lay public what there was in the placing of the fleet before Santiago harbor, or in the standing order to "close in and attack" the Spaniard in case he showed himself—what was there in this marvelous disposition of the fleet that crowned the head of Admiral Sampson with the glory of a battle in which he had no part? What was there that was more than a matter of course, or that any middy in the fleet could have helped doing, if, like Captain Sampson, he had been jumped over everybody else into the command? Surely, this great claim can be explained, if there is anything in it?

Yet another question, if you please. Admiral Sampson's advocates have been asking impressively: "What if the battle had been a defeat instead of a victory? Would not Admiral Sampson bear the blame—and therefore should he not have the glory of the actual victory?" Well, I think he would have had the blame. A court-martial that left him in the navy after losing the most critical of battles by crippling his fleet as he did, without reason, would have been the most lenient court-martial ever known. Fortunate as the event proved, thanks to Schley and his gallant men, the obvious danger of defeat incurred by deserting that critical post of duty, with the swift and powerful flagship New York—one of the two ships depended upon to pursue the enemy—at that critical moment should have drawn severe censure, if not peremptory removal from command. Permit me to subscribe myself, your old New York correspondent in the '70s,

VIDI.

Shame on the Carette Owners.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The condition of the North Side carette horses is more pitiable now than ever before. As a result of low living and overworking, they are little more than skeletons. If people will take the trouble to observe the prominent ribs, thin necks, and starting eyes of the poor beasts, as they struggle along with their cumbersome and overcrowded vehicles, they will cry shame, as I do, on the greed of the company that furnishes this daily exhibition of inhumanity. I wish "The Tribune" would give its readers the names of the stockholders in the Carette company.

LOVER OF ANIMALS.

["The Tribune" made an effort yesterday to secure the names of the stockholders of the Carette company, but Manager Richard O'Neil refused absolutely to make the list public. The stockholders evidently are either ashamed or too proud to be known as connected with such a concern. Manager O'Neil simply reiterates the old story, told so often, that it is the company's intention to do away with horses and introduce the automobile. Manager O'Neil speaks of himself as a stockholder. He said there were in all nine stockholders, and added that they did not want to be known. He said the present owners bought the company seven years ago, and that the gross income was $60,000 a year. Mr. O'Neil announces that the Carette stables are as well kept as any in Chicago, but his remark will lead people to retort that his horses are not so kept. North Side residents add the further indictment that the Carette company assists in ruining the feet of other horses by sprinkling salt in Rush street. It is further remarked that the company does not "rough shoe" its horses until near the middle of winter.]

Light on the Boers.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer has been a subscriber to your valuable paper for the last twenty years and has always read your able editorials with much interest, but, believing that you invite honest criticism, I take the liberty of replying to your "The Speech by a Vacancy" in yesterday's edition.

In vain have I looked for correct and historical information in your columns upon the Transvaal question, such as you generally publish upon other current subjects. If the press, the most important molder of public opinion, denies its readers such information, it shows poor grace, according to my opinion, in publishing articles like the one above referred to.

If "The Tribune" never has sympathized with the course pursued by Great Britain towards the Transvaal, thinking it largely inspired by Chamberlain's "lust for empire," and if it is of the opinion that "probably if a popular vote were taken a majority would be found in sympathy with the struggling Dutchman," why does it oppose our publicly expressing these sentiments?

I believe our soldiers ought, at the present time, not to be in the Philippines, but, "having these islands on our hands," it is the policy of the administration to fulfill the obligations we have undertaken to the best of our ability. This policy "The Tribune" has upheld firmly, and I presume that if Great Britain had not conferred our attitude perfectly justified she would not have accorded us such friendly treatment. Is it, therefore, proper for us to acknowledge our indebtedness to her by giving her our moral support, immaterial of her being right or in the wrong?

If we consider England justified in her present attack upon the independence of the South African Republic it is our duty to give her our undivided moral support and sympathy on account of the death, the wounding, the hardships, and privations or the capture of her gallant soldiers in south Africa. Should we consider its course unwarranted her actions should receive our earnest condemnation. For the education of its readers upon this point "The Tribune" has done little.

In such an important topic every enlightened American takes more or less interest. Every one, by this time, has formed some opinion regarding the justice of this war, and the policy of many of our great daily papers is largely to blame for the great number of erroneous and ill-founded opinions prevalent. Why not give full and reliable particulars regarding the origin of the South African Republic, the character of the Boers, their dealings with England, and the various treaties made with her, the supposed wrongs made upon the uitlanders, etc.?

Our position may still remain "neutral," but these facts should receive more publicity. Had more light been thrown upon other important subjects a large number of bloody battles would never have been fought.

The writer, from what he has been able to gather, believes this war to be as unrighteous as it was unnecessary, but is open to conversion should his position be proven untenable. How many persons with fixed opinions upon the subject know practically nothing about it! What cannot stand the searchlight of investigation must soon crumble into pieces.

Cut off from outside influences and having led a solitary life on their enormous ranching farms for so many years, it is only natural that in the thoughts and arts of modern civilization the Boers may be said to belong to an earlier century; and their mistrustful and tricky habits were certainly largely acquired and nourished by the difficulties they have had to contend with, their battles with native savages, their dealings with the uitlanders, and other experiences.

That the uitlanders are subjected to many grievances, which should be removed, is beyond doubt. In their endeavors to effect their removal by proper methods, they have the good will of every fair-minded person. But are the methods the British government has adopted the proper ones, and should they receive the sanction of the "impartial" American?

IMPARTIAL AMERICAN.

["The Tribune" yesterday printed an editorial review of James Bryce's article in the North American Review, to which it refers all readers who may be interested in a discussion of the justice of the quarrel between the Boers and the British.—Ed Tribune.]

DECLINES TO PAY JOHN PEKAR.

Assistant Town Clerk's Demand for $900 Salary Is Refused by Board of Auditors of Lake.

One salary claim was rejected by the Board of Auditors of the Town of Lake yesterday. No other claimants were present and the reform movement had small opposition.

Assistant Town Clerk John Pekar, whose appointment was authorized by the town meeting last April, made a demand for $900 for salary. The board decided that an Assistant Town Clerk was not needed and dismissed the claimant by voting not to give him any salary.

Assessor McDonald and Deputy Assessor Galligan did not make any demand for the salaries that had been voted to them by the town meeting. McDonald was elected Assessor and them voted a salary of $5,000, and his deputy was voted $1,200. As there was no duty for them to perform the Board of Auditors decided they should not have any pay.

The action of the Auditing board yesterday was based on the refusal of the County Commissioners to make a levy for these salaries. Without such a levy there were no funds to pay them.

The estimates for the force of the Town Collector were approved at the meeting. The Collector was informed he would have to submit his bills every week and that no fancy salaries should be paid. Supervisor Healy declared that economy and strict business management would distinguish the present town administration.

Iowa's Outlay for Criminal Trials.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Dobson has completed his criminal report for the biennial period ending Sept. 30. It showes the number of convictions in the State to be 2,444. Of these 52 were sent to the reform school, 645 to county jails, and 977 to the penitentiaries. The total amount of fines paid into the treasuries of all the counties of the State is $71,523, and the total expense of criminal prosecutions, not including County Attorneys' fees, $818,627. The amount paid County Attorneys is $171,100.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Manhattan.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Down—Marina, Manola, 3 a. m.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Hundred Ten. Cleared—Coal—Myrtle Star, Detroit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Vall, Spokane, Baltic, Paisley, Nicaragua.

DULUTH, Minn.—Arrived—Marcia, Rockefeller, Northern Light, Zenith City.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Lewiston, Maritana, Manda, Edward Buckley.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cleared—Coal—Ranney, Milwaukee, Light—Grover, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Orinoco, Malleton, Alcona, Alta. Cleared—Light: Pickands, Keweenaw, Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Stone, Hesper, Yakima, 5:20 p. m.; Bessie, 5:40; Veronica, 6:30. Arrived—Stewart, Judd. Wind west, light, smoky.

DETOUR, Mich.—Down—Rappahannock, Venezuela, Matanzas, 4:50 a. m.; tugs Brockway and Cheney, 8; Marina, Manola, 2:30 p. m.; McDougall, 6. Calm, clear; freezing.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Linn, Carrington, Holden, 6 a. m.; Craig, 6:30; Craig, 2 p. m. Down—Columbia, 4 a. m.; Simmons' Reef lightship, 10. Wind northwest, light; cloudy.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Langell Boys, Comstock, 12:10 a. m.; Newaygo, Rhoda, Stewart, 2:20; Hesper [cleared], Yakima, George Stone, 9; Veronica, 9:40; Raleigh, Tokio, 10:30; Waverly, 11:15; Swain, 11:50; Cranage, 3:40 p. m. Down—Malleton [cleared], 8 a. m.; Queen City, Maunalon, Manila, Mariska [cleared], 9:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—York State, Ford River; Mars, Ludington. Salt—Adella Shores, Manistee. Light—Selwyn Eddy, Gladstone, Milwaukee; Ionia, South Chicago. Cleared—A. Shores, Manistee; M. F. Butters, Manistee.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1899.

A Libel on Chicago Weather.

At the session of the National Republican committee held yesterday in Washington to listen to the arguments of the visiting statesmen from various cities, setting forth their convention facilities, Mr. Depew was spokesman for New York. In extolling the New York climate he said: "But Chicago in June presents in an hour every variety of climate from the torrid zone to the arctic circle." Such a gross misstatement as this was not expected from the adopted son of Chicago, but even if his statement were correct, would that be an argument against Chicago? Would it not rather show the adaptability of the Chicago climate to delegates from the far North as well as from the far South? And would not such elastic weather be preferable to that of New York, which in the month of June is simply and all the time of the torrid zone sort? Of course Mr. Depew's statement is of no special account, as New York is not really a candidate, but it was ungrateful for the adopted son to libel that magnificent and unique combination of warm sun and cool lake breeze which makes Chicago the great place of summer resort in the "leafy month" of June, as well as in all the other sunny months.

Boer War Affecting Prices.

The close relationship between the most widely separated nations is again demonstrated by the inconvenience caused to American woolen manufacturers by the Boer war. Cape Colony wool to the extent of 15,000,000 pounds is used annually in the United States, and the cutting off of this supply is affecting prices. The fine grades of scoured Cape wool are quoted as high as 65 cents, which is 20 per cent above the normal. With Australian wool at $1 a pound there is no convenient substitute for the Cape wool. Prices of woolens are going up for other causes, and the cessation of the supply of raw materials that usually comes from the veldt regions around Stormberg is likely to touch the pocket of every American who wears woolen clothes. The loss caused by the war to our merchant marine is small, because our vessels are few, but the loss to makers of mining machinery is considerable. Still more important is the indirect influence of the growing financial stringency in London. We could easily spare a few millions of gold for foreign shipment, but at present the interest rates are already rather high and this would not tend to lower them. A touch of the stringency that is troubling London speculators would not be a bad thing, however, if it checked speculation and trust enterprises on this side of the water.

Admiral Beresford's Warning.

The British War office has been inclined to scout Lord Charles Beresford's assertion that not enough troops were being sent to South Africa. With 120,000 men preparing to sail or already in the field Admiral Beresford reiterates his warning and calls for still more troops and more complete naval preparations for any emergency. "The war is one of the biggest upon which we have ever embarked," he says, and England is beginning to believe him. The case bears a curious resemblance to our underestimate of the slaveholders' rebellion in 1861. When General Sherman told the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, that 200,000 men would be needed to clear the Mississippi Valley from Kentucky to the gulf, he was hooted and declared "crazy, insane, and mad," by the Eastern papers. When he refused to reduce his estimate he was pushed aside, superseded by Buell, and sent to St. Louis. Before many months it had begun to dawn upon the people, and upon the War department that Sherman's estimate had been conservative and sound. He was recalled to the thick of the fight, and the nation addressed itself to its task with the deadly earnestness which the crisis demanded. The defeats suffered in South Africa by Generals White, Gatacre, and Methuen should arouse the British nation to the truth of Beresford's warning. The Boers have advantages of skill, familiarity with the country, and extreme mobility by the use of cavalry; and they are in deadly earnest. Even in their present gloom the English do not fully realize their predicament. In spite of external dangers of all sorts they will be compelled still further to denude their country and provinces of troops before they can crush the brave Boer republics.

Capture of Biacnabato.

A curious and interesting coincidence of dates attaches to the capture of the Philippine stronghold of Biacnabato. Under date of Dec. 14, a Manila dispatch announces that this mountain town in the Province of Bulacan has been captured by a detachment of Colonel Hayes' cavalry under Lieutenant Arnold, with a large quantity of munitions of war. In this town, exactly two years ago, on Dec. 14, 1897, Aguinaldo and his followers signed the peace treaty of Biacnabato, by the terms of which he agreed to cease hostilities against the Spaniards on payment of $1,700,000. Under this treaty Aguinaldo and thirty-four of his fellow-leaders agreed to quit the Philippine Islands, while the Spaniards, on their side, promised to institute many governmental reforms. Aguinaldo is not known to have received more than the first installment of $300,000 of this money, and the Spanish government failed to fulfill its promises of reform, but the fact remains that Aguinaldo was in a position at that time to dictate terms profitable to himself, while, just two years later, he is going out of the insurrection business a second time, defeated and a refugee. The two years spanning the interval between those two events at Biacnabato have worked changes as remarkable as any in history. At that time the only hope of good government in the islands lay between an insurgent chief who was willing to sell out and a Spanish government that was never known to keep its plighted word. Today the self-seeking insurgent leader is a refugee, the Spanish régime is gone forever, and the islands are under the American flag, with the certainty of having a better government and more liberty than they could have hoped for in a hundred years under the old conditions.

PHILADELPHIA GETS THE CONVENTION.

The Republican National committee has selected Philadelphia as the convention city. Judicious Chicagoans will not grieve over this kind dispensation of providence. The delegates will have a much less agreeable time in Philadelphia than they would have were the convention held in Chicago, for there is no question that this is the most convenient place in the country for such gatherings. But their loss is Chicago's gain. A national convention in a big city is a nuisance, and THE TRIBUNE did not wait until now to say so. A convention does not make trade. It interferes with trade. The delegates and outsiders who come to attend the meetings of the convention spend little money except in hotels and restaurants and haberdasheries. They get in the way, however, of men and women who are patiently trying to carry on business.

This is not a case of sour grapes. A national convention is about as undesirable now as a Presbyterian General Assembly. Chicago has had many national conventions and knows just what they are worth. It could have had this one. Some Chicagoans who are in politics, who were bound to go to the next national convention, wherever it might meet, and who would be convenienced by having it meet here, appealed to the National committee to select this city. The committee preferred Philadelphia because it will pay all the expenses of the convention and make a generous donation to the campaign fund besides. The solicitors for Chicago were ready to guarantee all expenses, but were not willing to do more. They had no certified check for $100,000 to put up. They were not so eager after the convention as to buy it. Had they offered as much as Philadelphia they would have carried their point. Luckily they did not, and Chicago will be in peace next June. Perhaps Philadelphians will enjoy the convention. They may be weary of monotony. Seldom has the quiet of that city been disturbed since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and its inhabitants may long for a little variety.

Women and Their Mail.

A postal official at Davenport, who has charge of a free delivery route in Iowa, declares that the chief beneficiaries of the innovation are the women. The bulk of the rural mail handled is to and from the farmers' wives and daughters. This is not surprising. Aside from business letters, a man writes seldom unless it is to his wife when away on a journey. He seldom writes to his masculine friends, while the women carry on correspondence with other women whom they may not have seen for years. Hence in the city, as well as in the country, the personal correspondence is largely between women. One factor in increasing the proportion of mail matter received by women is the circulation of the monthly periodicals. The magazines are most popular with women, while the greater number of the periodicals of the thirty-two-page octavo type are published exclusively for readers of that sex, as the mail order advertiser recognizes that the farmer's wife makes the purchases for her household. These facts account for the preponderance of mail for women at the rural postoffices.

HAPPY M'KINLEY.

There is but one man spoken of for the Republican Presidential nomination. There will be but one when the convention meets six months hence. President McKinley is that man. It is settled that he is to be nominated by acclamation next June. As a consequence he does not have to work for delegates. He is free to give himself up exclusively to securing Electoral votes. To get those votes one does not need the aid of politicians, but of the people alone. To secure delegates it is necessary usually to secure the help of politicians in a manner which may alienate the people and which certainly never attracts them. President McKinley has a free hand as far as the politicians, big and little, are concerned. He is, indeed, a happy man.

It is unnecessary for President McKinley to make bad or poor appointments to get delegates. He is, therefore, more fortunate than President Harrison was towards the close of his term, when he was fearful he might not be renominated and was influenced in filling offices and in his course as to public questions by the possible effect on his chances of getting delegates. President McKinley has all the delegates now, months before they are to be elected. He cannot be deprived of them. Therefore he can fill the offices with the best men from now on uninfluenced by considerations of expediency. He stands now where State bosses and disappointed office beggars cannot harm him, no matter how much they may wish to do so. He has only the people to deal with, and appointments which appeal to them are the appointments calculated to secure him the Electoral votes of doubtful States. The starch has been taken out of the merit system to some extent in order to make it possible to comply with demands of politicians which it seemingly was necessary to comply with. That necessity is at an end. Henceforth the President can adhere rigidly to the popular policy of upholding the merit system.

The President is as fortunately situated as he would be if he intended to leave the White House at the end of his first term, like President Hayes. He is not constrained to do that which is unwise or refrain from doing that which is wise from fear that it may endanger his renomination. A third term he cannot expect, for the unwritten law forbids it. Therefore he does not have to stop to think what effect anything he may do now will have on the selection of delegates in 1904. He is absolutely his own master. He is free to administer public affairs henceforth without making the slightest sacrifice to expediency, and thus can endear himself to the people even more than he has done during the last three years. If he does they will ratify more emphatically than in 1896 the predestined action of the next Republican National convention. THE TRIBUNE is confident Mr. McKinley will utilize his fortunate position and will be rewarded by the people for doing so.

Power to Reduce Prices.

THE TRIBUNE has warned municipalities to be cautious in the granting of franchises to public service corporations, and especially that it is wise to avoid anything that may be construed into a waiver of right to regulate the charge made for the services granted the people. The wisdom of such advice is now being proved in Chicago. A proposition is before the City Council to reduce the price of gas. It seems, however, that the Council has not the power to make any reduction. The counsel of the gas company called at the Corporation Counsel's office on Thursday and showed him a clause in the practically perpetual charter granted the corporation by the State Legislature in 1868. The price of gas at that time was $5 per 1,000 feet, and a provision was inserted in the charter allowing the Chicago Council to lower the price, but not to make it less than $3. The price of gas is now $1, and the Council without power to reduce it. The point is that in 1868 no one dreamed that gas could be sold for less than $3. Under the charter there would be no way to compel the company to sell gas for less unless it had seen that the reduction was wisest for its own interests. So now, when street railway franchises are granted with a minimum fare of three cents, there can be no certainty that the day will not come when less will be ample compensation. The duty of city councils is not to tie their hands, in anticipation of that possible time.

MISREPRESENTATION A DULL WEAPON.

THE TRIBUNE does not believe that the editor of a newspaper can afford to carry on a controversy in the columns of his paper in a manner that he would not adopt in private conversation. Especially does it not believe that any man can afford to falsify the words of an opponent—to impute to him language that he never used or thought of using, and then assail him for having used such language. The editor of the Times-Herald, being himself a gentleman and a man of honor, would never stoop to controversy of this sort, but he has permitted somebody in his employ to do it, not once nor accidentally but frequently and habitually. Weapons of this sort only hurt the hands of the man who uses them. They inflict no injury on an opponent.

To demonstrate how just the present accusation of THE TRIBUNE is it quotes herewith the language of a TRIBUNE article printed on Thursday morning and the reply of the Times-Herald thereto on Friday morning.

WHAT THE TRIBUNE SAID.	WHAT THE TIMES-HERALD IMPLIES IT SAID.
"The Tribune" does not wish to be acrimonious or to apply unkind epithets, especially to so courteous and gentle an adversary as the editor of the Times-Herald, who is well known as the sole author of the financial policy of the Republican party in 1896, and the discoverer and expounder of the novel theory that the twentieth century will begin Jan. 1 next. It would be manifestly improper to use in a discussion with a distinguished controversialist who has done so much to illuminate the public intelligence such a word as "ignoramus." It shall not be used concerning him, although he has not hesitated to apply it to others. Indeed, "The Tribune" will not attempt to compete with the Times-Herald either in scholarship or in refinement.	If "The Tribune" is so cocksure of the "solitary eminence" of Mr. Gage on the question of asset banking why does it not collate the views of the leading financiers of America on the subject? While the politicians of the United States for obvious reasons have fought shy of the asset banking proposition students of finance and practical bankers throughout the country have been almost unanimous in favor of the currency reform measure proposed by the Monetary commission, known as the Indianapolis plan. The names of the "ignoramuses" from "The Tribune" point of view attached to the Indianapolis report are worth recalling.

Further falsification of THE TRIBUNE'S words need scarcely be multiplied; but the following instances are so well within the knowledge of a multitude of people that they may be cited:

After "setting" on a hundred century old eggs two days "The Tribune" has hatched out the following infallible propositions:

A young man must be 21 years old before he is 20.

A bicyclist must ride 101 miles before he is entitled to his century bar.

A bicyclist must ride 1,901 miles before he has ridden nineteen "centuries."

Everybody who has given any attention to the subject knows that THE TRIBUNE has not maintained any of the propositions above stated, and nobody knows it better than the person who penned the lines quoted.

With reference to Secretary Gage, THE TRIBUNE desires to say that it never in word or in thought has characterized him as an "ignoramus," and the use of any such language as applied to him would react only upon the person who employed it. Mr. Gage is too well known as a man of great intellectual capacity and attainments to permit anybody without injury to himself to depreciate his knowledge and intelligence. THE TRIBUNE has said, however, that his so-called asset currency scheme was mischievous, pernicious, and even "devilish," and in this opinion it is sustained, so far as it knows, by every important man in public life, by the President, the Controller of the Currency, and every man who has had to do with finances of the government except Mr. Gage and a few of his immediate subordinates.

Moreover, THE TRIBUNE has said that the country has been disappointed in Mr. Gage because he not only permitted but assisted in an attack upon the principles of civil service reform. He, an original civil service reformer and one chosen to his present position if ever a man was on his "merits" alone, and under the operation of the principles of civil service reform, proved to be the Cassius of the cause, and not only saw it wounded in the house of its friends but himself inflicted upon it one of the deepest and gravest wounds it received.

All this THE TRIBUNE has said and this it sticks to. Probably tomorrow it will be said in the Times-Herald that THE TRIBUNE has accused Secretary Gage of murder and larceny; but that will not make it so. The intelligent people of this community and the Northwest, in spite of deliberate misrepresentation, will understand what the merits of the controversy are.

WHAT IS DUE TO CULLOM.

The Illinois Republican State convention of 1900 should adopt a resolution declaring that Shelby M. Cullom is the party candidate for Senator as his own successor, and requesting all Republicans in the next General Assembly to vote for him. This will be a compliment to Senator Cullom of which he is deserving. As there is no opposing candidate in the field such a resolution should be adopted by acclamation.

Senator Cullom has served Illinois long and well. He has given up all his time to the discharge of his public duties. He is one of the most industrious men in the Senate, and it is that unflagging industry which has made him influential there and has enabled him to do so much for Illinois. He is not one of those men who have grown rich in office. He is a poor man at the end of so many years of public service. He has given the public far more than an equivalent for all that has been given to him. Illinoisans are aware that Senator Cullom has neglected his interests while looking after theirs, and if he wants, as he does, to work hard for six years more for them they are desirous he should do so. They know they cannot find a better or an honester man.

The respect and affection of the people of this State for Senator Cullom have been developing steadily since he first entered the Senate. They have been intensified during the last two years because Mr. Cullom has been so fortunate as to have a foil in Senator Mason. If Cullom had been an amiable nonentity he would have loomed up like a Colossus when compared with the junior Senator. The people of this State, looking on the Mason and then on the Cullom picture, have by comparison seen in the latter a sort of composite photograph of Lincoln and of all other famous Illinoisans who have held seats in the Senate—of Douglas, Trumbull, Davis, Oglesby, Browning, Yates, Palmer, and Breese. What they have seen in the Mason picture it is needless to inquire. It was a witty and wise Illinoisan who said that the chief service of Mason to his State up to this time had been to make Cullom appear to be a great man—by comparison.

It is the wish of the Republicans of Illinois that the State convention shall adopt such a resolution as has been mentioned. It is the least that can be done in recognition of years of faithful, efficient service by Senator Cullom and of an official record on which there is not a single blot.

A Charity Ball Ruction.

The City of Des Moines is all torn up over the failure of the managers of the Associated Charities to raise money for their work this winter. It has been the custom hitherto to raise the funds by a charity ball, but some of the straitlaced objected to money raised by dancing, and in place of the charity ball it was decided to invite Dean Stubbs to give two lectures, the proceeds of which should go to charity. The dean did his part, and delivered the lectures, but the people of Des Moines failed to do theirs. In place of a big profit the lectures were given at a loss, and it is now a problem how to warm cold bodies and fill empty stomachs this winter. There is an easy way out of it, however. Let those who are opposed to dancing put their hands in their pockets and give to the organization what the ticket to the ball would cost. Then the dancers would follow suit. As a general fact, it would be much more economical and practical if people, instead of patronizing balls, bazaars, fairs, etc., for charity, which entail a vast amount of time, trouble, and labor on the part of those who get them up, would simply contribute in cold cash what they would spend at one of them.

THE PHILIPPINE RESOLUTIONS.

It is a little late in the day even for a Democratic scheme to give the Philippine Islands into the hands of Aguinaldo's statesmen, but it is to be hoped Congressman Williams of Mississippi will be able to bring his resolutions to a vote. Such a vote will be interesting as showing how the Democratic minority in the House stands on anti-expansion. Some of the Democratic members are going to vote for the gold standard next week. The party is going to pieces on the sacred silver issue. It is time to begin to take stock of itself on the only other issue in sight. As a means to that end the Williams resolutions are of some interest. As a serious proposition of policy in the Philippines they are worthless.

The scheme of independence with a long-range protectorate is the one outlined and condemned in advance by the President in his message. As he said, it is not worth serious consideration, nor would it be put even into the form of a resolution if the Democratic party had the responsibility of acting on the Philippine question. The talk of "the inalienable right of the Filipinos to self-government and national independence" is as meaningless when applied to the seventy or eighty diverse tribes of the Philippine archipelago as it would be if applied to the Indian tribes in the United States. That constitutional self-government as a nation is possible for these uneducated Malay tribes is not believed by any one who has given the matter any thought. The Democratic Congressmen do not believe it themselves. The whole scheme of having the Filipinos refund the $20,000,000 and of withdrawing our land and naval forces from the islands is chimerical and dishonorable.

The Democratic resolutions say nothing about protecting the white people of Manila and the vested interests for which we have become responsible. As the President has pointed out, our withdrawal would give over the war-making power into the hands of any would-be dictator who might secure arms and a few hundred followers. Peaceful inhabitants and foreign interests would be at their mercy. No amount of resolutions could absolve the United States from the moral responsibility for all injuries thus inflicted by our betrayal of a trust. The nation will have a mild interest in seeing how many Democratic Congressmen will go on record as favoring such a pusillanimous policy.

GENESIS OF THE GOLD PLANK.

The readers of the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE on the genesis of the gold plank in the Republican national platform of 1896 must have been led to some curious and interesting reflections. The mere chronological statement of the monetary resolutions adopted by different State conventions prior to the meeting of the national convention shows the development of public opinion as time advanced. The first resolution—that of Ohio—was timid, deceptive, and ambiguous. This was not because the public men of that State were in doubt as to the merits of the gold standard, but because they had not made up their minds as to the expediency of a positive declaration in favor of that standard.

They hoped that by a facing-both-ways policy the Rocky Mountain and far West States could be held for the Republican party. They hoped also that delegates from those States and some Southern States could be obtained for the Ohio candidate. The same benumbing influence of a "favorite son" affected Iowa. The State convention did not adopt a resolution about the monetary questions or any other public question. It simply made a stump speech in which it "pointed with pride," as the saying is, to the record of Senator Allison.

As time advanced it became plain that no monetary policy short of one which would alienate support of greater importance in the East would keep the Rocky Mountain States within party lines. In the next place it became plain that the business community, the thoughtful men of the Republican party, the independents, and the German-Americans would not be satisfied with anything short of an unequivocal declaration for the gold standard. When the Maine convention met, a few days before the national convention did, it was outspoken and emphatic on the subject. It would hardly do to say that Mr. Reed's convictions as to the excellence of the gold standard were stronger than those of Mr. McKinley or Senator Allison. By good fortune his State convention was held last, at a time when people had made up their minds that what was right was also expedient.

By that time the crux had been solved. The decision was pretty well known. The people had ceased to hesitate. The candidates were less doubtful and less insistent on ambiguous resolutions. It was seen that to lose New York and other States in the East and middle West in the wild hope of saving Colorado was to throw away the substance to save the shadow. Reflection taught that whatever losses were suffered in some directions by reason of a gold standard plank would be made good in other directions. That proved to be the case.

So finally it was decided with the almost general consent of the leading men in the party that a positive declaration should be made on this point. The partisans of Mr. Reed united with those of Mr. McKinley. Those who had wavered at first wavered no longer. Those who had been positive at first that the monetary plank should be explicit, with no loop holes or double-faced phrases, became absolutely resolute and determined. It may be said the currency plank in the national Republican platform of 1896 was fused in the crucible of public opinion and came out pure gold.

THE ART OF BOOK-BUYING.

"When in doubt buy a book" is the popular cry heard in shops, and sometimes comes the pathetic response, "Yes, but he never reads anything but newspapers." Yet the fact that "he" does read much besides is demonstrated by the growing number of department stores that have introduced books among their wares and by the immense crowds that throng these departments.

The book clerk is often a most intelligent being. Like certain fortune-tellers who ask for but a lock of your hair in order to be able to rend the veil of the future, these clerks, upon being told the age of the prospective recipient, can estimate his literary needs. Such salesmen are far too subtle to suggest "The Reveries of a Bachelor" for the unmarried man. By virtue of the law of contrast they reserve this volume for the much married and to the bachelor they would give "Their Silver Wedding Journey." This same law brings to the science lover who never reads anything lighter than "The Origin of Species" a copy of "Point Lace and Diamonds," while soaring souls must be content with Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.

One needs to be a little wary of the exclusively holiday books. Many of them are like the holly, pretty and decorative for the day, but destined to wither and shrivel after the season is over. The wise friend who can fathom one's intellectual needs and choose the volume that is not immediately put behind glass is of the rare and precious kind that should be grappled to one's soul.

AUTHORS AS DRESSMAKERS.

The vagueness that so often characterizes masculine description of feminine garb extends to authors, and exacting women readers have been know to express a wish that novelists would take courses in dressmaking before attempting to dress up their heroines. Writers have been known to visit asylums and hospitals in order to make a study of the physical and mental phenomena which they wished to describe, and why should they not be apprenticed to dressmakers in order to understand fully the equally difficult problems of gores and gathers? Even Henry James, usually so careful a student of detail, has been guilty of describing a gown as being trimmed with "knots of pale-colored ribbon." Naturally a feminine reader would ask, What color, Mr. James? And Tolstoi's immortal Anna Karénina wears a velvet robe, "adorned with Venetian guipure"; no mention is made of where the guipure is placed. It would be well for novelists to recognize the fact that indefiniteness on this subject will no longer be accepted and that heroines arrayed in "soft stuffs" with impossible knots of color at the throat, or ladies dressed in indefinite shades of gray, with "gleams of white" at the neck and wrists, will meet with but a cold reception at the hands of critical feminine readers.

THE Hon. Billy Mason seems to have been having another violent attack of himself.

MR. RICHARDSON of Washington boulevard smoked a $5 cigar in Judge Dunne's courtroom yesterday.

IF the city will furnish the means for cleaning the First Ward Mrs. Paul may be depended upon to find the ways.

THE tendency to argue that the twentieth century begins before the close of the nineteenth may be regarded as a mild form of insanity that becomes epidemic at times. It is stubborn, and yields slowly to treatment, but is entirely harmless.

IT is pleasing to know that Carl Schurz approves of most of the public acts of the late George Washington.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

One of the two girls wore a fuzzy hat and a gray jacket.

The other wore a gray hat and a fuzzy jacket.

Each carried a long feather in her hat, and they sat in a corner of the street car and talked in a loud tone of voice, with much giggle and cachination.

"One of these goody-goody people sashayed up to my counter this morning, and she siz: 'The people are coming in earlier this year to buy their Christmas things than they did last, ain't they?' and I siz, 'no,' I siz, 'they don't come any thicker than last year,' and she siz, 'we've started a movement for having everybody do their Christmas buying before the holiday rush comes, so's to make it easier for you girls.' 'Well,' I siz, 'they ain't doing it, just the same, and they ain't buying half the goods they did last year. They don't seem to have the money.' And that's right. 'I have to talk the ear off o' them,' I siz, 'to make them spend a dime.' You'd ought to see how wild she looked. Honest, I thought I'd die!"

A man sitting near the other end of the street car took out his handkerchief, blew a terrific blast with his nose, and the other girl took up the thread of the conversation.

"You know the manager down at our place put an ad. in the paper the other day that he wanted a young woman to help in the bookkeepin' department."

"Yes."

"Well, they'd been comin' all day in droves, you know——"

"Uh-huh."

"An' most of 'em didn't know no more about bookkeepin' than a cat knows about the ten commandments——"

"Uh-huh."

"An' this evenin', just about closin' time, a little bit of a thing come in——"

"Yes."

"She wasn't bigger than a cake o' soap, an' she siz to the manager, sh' she, 'I see you want a young woman to help in your bookkeepin' department,' sh' she. He patted her on the head, an' he siz, 'I do, little girl,' he siz. 'If you see one,' he siz, 'send her around.' I nearly fell off the stool. I did, for a fact! 'If you see one,' he siz, 'send her around.' "

Here the man near the other end of the car, a tall, gaunt personage, resorted to his pocket handkerchief again and blew a blast that made the windows rattle.

"I hope he feels better now," said the girl in the gray hat.

Giggle.

"Say, Lil, you'd ought to see the new girl at our candy counter. You'd fall right down and die. I know you would. She's got a complexion like a ginger snap, and when she flares up her hair all around, like they do now, you know——"

"Uh-huh."

"She looks just like a pickled mushroom. Th' was a man come in this mornin'—teamster or somethin', I guess——"

"Uh-huh."

"And he said he wanted a pound of some kind o' goo for the children. 'Beg pardon?' she siz. She'd heard people say that, you know——"

"Uh-huh."

"'Beg pardon?' she siz. An' he siz, 'what for?' You'd ought to seen 'er. My gracious, I thought I'd——"

Again the man near the other end of the car blew a sonorous blast on his nasal organ.

"I wonder what ails him, anyway!"

Giggle.

The passengers were becoming interested, but the girls talked on.

"I know where you went the other evening with that red-haired fellow. You went and got a 15-cent lunch. He's economizin' for the holidays, I guess."

"Yes, and I know who you've bought that 35-cent ring for, too. It's that pie-faced feller in the grocery depart——"

Blast on the foghorn.

General titter.

"I know who told you. It was that girl at the jewelry counter. She rubs chalk on the end of her nose, to make it look like it was——"

Loud nasal obligato.

General titter.

"Sure! And I know all about that package of eight-cent candy the boy in the canned goods department——"

Ringing blast on the foghorn.

General explosion.

"Gracious! He means us!"

With a frightened glance around the car the girls, for the first time, realized the situation and subsided, and the tall man presently got off at Fifty-fifth street, with a look of subdued triumph on his face.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

She was a sweet-faced young woman, and she had come out to the Philippines because her husband was a civilian clerk in the employ of the government and stationed at Manila.

She was determined to do a great deal of good to the poor soldier boys who were so far away from home fighting for the flag. She determined to take flowers to the hospital and scatter sunshine and smiles and kind words around among all the soldiers and become the "Angel of the Walled City," or something like that. The Fourth Cavalry was stationed at Pasay, which is only a mile and a half from Manila, and so, at the first opportunity, she hurried out there to see what she could do for the poor soldier boys.

She walked around the camp and was passing one end of the nipa barracks when she met a half dozen private soldiers, all with their eyes red and swollen and one or two with the tears rolling down their cheeks.

She is really a kind-hearted little woman, and she stood actually aghast, but before she had time to ask a question or offer sympathy the soldiers had passed on. So she hurried over to the sentinel, who had lately been shipped out to the Philippines from a recruiting station on the Bowery in New York.

"O," she sobbed, "what have those men been punished for? I call it inhuman. O, tell me what was the matter with those poor boys. Why were they crying?"

The sentry shifted his tobacco around and spit out contemptuously upon the ground.

"Cryin' nothin'," said the sentry from the Bowery. "Dem guys wasn't a-cryin'. Dat's de kitchen perlice, and they've been a-peelin' de onions fer dinner."

The Major was sitting in the little nipa shack that he had preëmpted as his headquarters. He was swearing a great deal worse than the whole army, both rank and file, are said to have done in Flanders.

"They ought to have had more sense," yelled the Major. "I wish the whole gang would go out and get shot. They haven't got enough sense to police a tin cup. They're malingerers and deadbeaters, the whole lot of 'em. They get their orders, and then what do they do but go and humiliate me in the eyes of the commanding officer.

Difference Between Looting and Stealing.

"We come into this town this morning, and I tell those four companies of depraved outcasts that there is to be no looting. 'Mind that,' I said to them. 'This is the place in the third act where you do not loot. Are you onto my meaning?' Then I ride on ahead and come up and report and take up my quarters in this shack. Then those four companies of chicken thieves come straggling into town—and I wished to heaven they had drowned while crossing that river—but they come into town and go into camp down the road. Everything goes along all right, until suddenly the General sends word he wants to see me.

"I go over to his quarters, and he says: 'Major, I thought you understood that there was to be no looting.'

"'General,' I says, 'I threatened to hang that bunch of horse thieves that I'm the boss of if they so much as chased a chicken across the road.'

"'Well,' said the General, 'all right. I guess it wasn't your men, then. But the wife of the Mayor of the town is here, and she says some soldiers in the road stole her family carriage, and she wants it.'

"I said, 'General, my men never took that carriage. They sometimes loot, but they never steal.'

"Just then the woman gave a shriek and pointed down the road.

"'Why, I guess that must be her carriage, now,' says the General. 'Aren't those your men, Major?'

"I commenced to get cold all over, but I looked out of the window, and may I be blown to pieces by shrapnel if there wasn't about ten of my red Indians with that carriage. They had a caribao hitched in the shafts, and they had torn out the red plush seats of the rig and had fixed barrels on the seats and were hauling water to camp in the state equipage of the Alcalde. They had three pigs, that they had killed, tied to the rear axle, and under the seats must have been about a dozen chickens and geese.

"The General turned around to me. 'Major,' he says, 'I am so glad those young men of yours confine themselves to looting and do not steal. For if they stole it would be so awkward. We would have to put a lock and chain on the church and take the artillery into the house every night.'

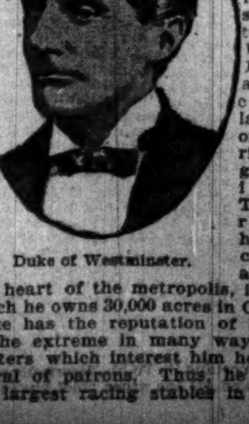
"And what could I say?"

Manila, P. I. R. H. LITTLE.

FASHIONABLE FRENCH WOMEN AS CONSPIRATORS.—Three remarkable women, who are leaders of society in Paris, were witnesses on Thursday before the High Court which is trying the Royalist conspirators. Mme. de Porges, who admitted that she had contributed $20,000 to the funds of the Duke of Orleans, is an Austrian by birth, and a woman of wonderful beauty as well as of great wealth. The Countess de Waru, who acted as collector for the Royalist cause, is, in spite of her name, the daughter of an English groom, who entered the service of the Duke of Lucca and Parma, and was raised by his noble employer from the stable to the post of Prime Minister, and was finally made a Baron. She has been twice married, and her gowns and equipages always mark the height of Parisian fashion. These two women, with the equally prominent Baronne Adelwards, are, on their own admission, deep in the Royalist conspiracy and make no secret of their wish to see the republic overthrown.

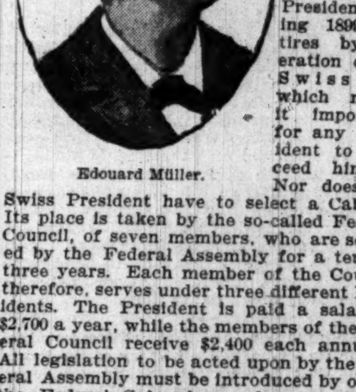
Mme. de Porges.

RICHEST MAN IN ALL ENGLAND.—The Duke of Westminster, whose serious illness was only announced on Thursday, is the richest man in all England, if not in the world. His income is somewhere between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 a year, and it grows constantly larger, as most of it is derived from ground rents in London. The Duke's real estate holdings include 600 acres in the heart of the metropolis, in addition to which he owns 30,000 acres in Cheshire. The Duke has the reputation of being thrifty in the extreme in many ways, though in matters which interest him he is the most liberal of patrons. Thus, he owns one of the largest racing stables in the country, and though neither he nor any of his employés ever bet he has four times won the blue ribbon of the turf, the English Derby. He is fond of building, and in the 70s spent $10,000,000 in entirely rebuilding his country seat at Eaton, which is declared by critics to be one of the costliest and most hideous structures in England. He thinks that hunting is an old English sport which should be encouraged, so he usually has under lease from 100,000 to 150,000 acres of forest reserves. His London residence, Grosvenor House, contains a magnificent collection of works of art. In personal appearance the Duke is insignificant, and he wears clothes so shabby that he has been often mistaken for his own groom.



Duke of Westminster.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE OLDEST REPUBLIC.—The Federal Assembly of Switzerland has just elected as President of the republic Walther Hauser, who for the last year has held the position of Vice President. Edouard Müller, the President during 1899, retires by operation of the Swiss law, which makes it impossible for any President to succeed himself. Nor does the Swiss President have to select a Cabinet. Its place is taken by the so-called Federal Council, of seven members, who are selected by the Federal Assembly for a term of three years. Each member of the Council, therefore, serves under three different Presidents. The President is paid a salary of $2,700 a year, while the members of the Federal Council receive $2,400 each annually. All legislation to be acted upon by the Federal Assembly must be introduced by one of the Federal Counselors, who attend the meetings of the Assembly but have no vote.



Edouard Müller.

APPOINTMENT OF BISHOP EIS ANNOUNCED BY THE POPE.—At the consistory held in Rome on Thursday the Pope formally announced the appointment of Mgr. Frederic Eis as the Bishop of Sault Sainte Marie and Marquette. Bishop Eis, who is now 54 years old, was born in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when he was 12 years old. The family settled on the northern peninsula of Michigan, where the present Bishop began his life work, and where he has always made his home. He was ordained a priest in 1870, at Marquette, to which place he has now returned as presiding Bishop. He has already been ordained to the Bishopric, that ceremony having been performed last August. He has spent nearly thirty years of life as priest in the upper peninsula, and few men are as popular with the people of the iron, timber, and copper region.

Rt.-Rev. Frederic Eis.

FRESH SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS.—At the botany section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Professor Barnes, advocating the claims of plant physiology for university recognition, said that even to well-educated people the word physiology, conjoined with plant, conveys no definite idea. "Physiology" they studied at school, that hybrid of human anatomy and hygiene, with barely enough real physiology to salt it, which is inflicted upon immature youngsters, to the accompaniment of lurid photographs of an inebriate's stomach. What can physiology have to do with plants that have no teeth to decay, stomachs to ulcerate, or eyes to become myopic? And so it comes about that one must explain to the average man that plants are really alive, that they work and rest, and that they are sensitive to what goes on around them.

THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF OUR PLANET.—The Revue Scientifique contains an interesting paper by Professor Klossovsky entitled "La vie Physique de Notre Planète Devant les Lumières de la Science Contemporaine," in which the author regards the earth as a living organism whose functions are all closely connected according to certain laws. Even the variations of terrestrial magnetism are connected with a system of currents which traverse the earth's atmosphere and are correlated with its cyclonic activity. He considers, also, that the magnetic and electric fields have an influence on the progress of phenomena at the surface of the earth. The professor's idea of the earth as an organism is, however, not new. It originated many years ago with Guyot.

NEXT YEAR'S TOTAL ECLIPSE.—Nature says the totally eclipsed sun can only be observed for something like three hours in a century. It also states that the Spanish Minister of Finance has given instructions that all instruments intended for observations of the eclipse of the sun on May 27, 1900, are to be admitted free of duty. Nature, however, seems to be uncertain of the exact date of this important eclipse, for, in another portion of the same issue (Sept. 21) it gives the date as May 28, 1900. This scientific journal states that during the more recent eclipses, attempts to extend our knowledge of the sun have taken the place of the superstitious fear with which they were formerly regarded.

SYMBIOSIS, METABIOSIS, AND ANTIBIOSIS.—In the chemistry section of the British association Professor Ward called attention to various instances in the vegetable and animal kingdoms where organisms existed together and performed functions helpful to each other, as was the case with the alga and fungus constituting the dual organism of lichens. This he termed symbiosis. In other cases one organism prepared the way for the other, as in the conversion of starch first into sugar by a mold, and then into alcohol by yeast. This he termed metabiosis. Other stages of association existed up to the case where one organism injured the other. This state of affairs, which was exemplified by many parasites, was termed antibiosis. The aid rendered by one organism to another was the preparation of proper nutritious matter or the removal of noxious matter.

Embarrassing Monopoly.

Colonel Bryan finds some embarrassment in his monopoly of the speech-making talent in his party. A man cannot be expected to pronounce his own eulogy at a nomination.—Washington Star.

Compliment for Congress.

Congress has begun its labors with commendable promptness, intelligence, and vigor. The people like to be served in that way, and will say so when the time comes.—New York Tribune.

Kindness to His Foes.

Every day brings good news for the Republicans. Carl Schurz now threatens to take the stump for the Democrats in 1900.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Fitted for the Job.

When Aguinaldo is finally captured he might be given the job of laying out the rural free-delivery routes in northern Luzon.—Washington Post.

Pingree's Status.

Pingree is still Governor of Michigan, but it is apparent that he is near the end of his career as a politician.—Cleveland Leader.

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ADMINISTRATION IN
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eration of the
Swiss law,
which makes
it impossible
for any Presi-
dent to suc-
ceed himself.
Nor does the
have to select a Cabinet.
by the so-called Federal
members, who are select-
Assembly for a term of
h member of the Council,
nder three different Presi-
dent is paid a salary of
e the members of the Fed-
ive $2,400 each annually.
e acted upon by the Fed-
ist be introduced by one of
nselors, who attend the
ssembly but have no vote.

T OF BISHOP EIS AN-
THE POPE.—At the con-

Rt.-Rev. Frederic Eis.

Michigan, where the pres-
h his life work, and where
ade his home. He was or-
in 1870, at Marquette, to
has now returned as pre-
He has already been or-
hopric, that ceremony hav-
med last August. He has
ty years of life as priest
insula, and few men are as
people of the iron, timber,
n.

TIFIC NOTES.

GY OF PLANTS.—At the bot-
merican Association for the Ad-
ce Professor Barnes, advocat-
lant physiology for university
at even to well-educated peo-
ology, conjoined with plant,
e idea. "Physiology," they
hat hybrid of human anatomy
barely enough real physiology
nflicted upon immature young-
pariment of lurid photographs
omach. What can physiology
ants that have no teeth to de-
uicerate, or eyes to become
comes about that one must ex-
e man that plants are really
rk and rest, and that they are
oes on around them.

LIFE OF OUR PLANET.—
fique contains an interesting
Klossovsky entitled "La vie
Planète Devant les Lumières
emporaine," in which the au-
rth as a living organism whose
losely connected according to
n the variations of terrestrial
nected with a system of cur-
es the earth's atmosphere and
its cyclonic activity. He con-
he magnetic and electric fields
on the progress of phenomena
the earth. The professor's idea
rganism is, however, not new.
years ago with Guyot.

TOTAL ECLIPSE.—Nature
lipsed sun can only be observed
three hours in a century. It
e Spanish Minister of Finance
ions that all instruments in-
ditions of the eclipse of the sun
re to be admitted free of duty.
seems to be uncertain of the
important eclipse, for, in an-
e same issue (Sept. 21) it gives
8, 1900. This scientific journal
the more recent eclipses, at-
ur knowledge of the sun have
the superstitious fear with
rmerly regarded.

TABIOSIS, AND ANTIBIO-
stry section of the British as-
r Ward called attention to
in the vegetable and animal
rganisms existed together and
s helpful to each other, as was
gae and fungus constituting the
lichens. This he termed sym-
ses one organism prepared the
as in the conversion of starch
a mold, and then into alcohol
e termed metabiosis. Other
on existed up to the case where
red the other. This state of
exemplified by many parasites.
osis. The aid rendered by one
r was the preparation of proper
or the removal of noxious mat-

assing Monopoly.

ds some embarrassment in his
speech-ma ing talent in his
not be expected to pronounce
t a nomination.—Washington

nent for Congress.

un its labors with commendable
rgence, and vigor. The people
in that way, and will say so
nes.—New York Tribune.

ess to His Foes.

gs good news for the Repub-
ers now threatens to take the
mocrats in 1900.—St. Paul Dis-

d for the Job.

n is finally captured he might
of laying out the rural free-de-
northern Luzon.—Washington

gree's Status.

Governor of Michigan, but it is
to near the end of his career.
Cleveland Leader.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

picture, though I am but a poor man. I would write a whole three-volume novel on it, and then have sentiment enough to spare. I only wish I had some one like you to guard my house."

He got the picture and it held the place of honor on his walls until his death.

Another anecdote of Millais' wife appears in connection with the painting of two nuns in a graveyard, entitled, "The Vale of Rest." One of the women is in the attitude of digging, and on this figure the artist had endless difficulty. For seven weeks he painted and repainted her, with the result that the figure was worse than ever, and he was almost distracted. Affairs had come to such a pass that Mrs. Millais resorted to heroic measures—nothing less than to steal the picture. The canvas was spirited away and locked in a wine cellar.

When the painter returned and found his treasure gone he was in a dreadful state of mind, and on discovering the trick that had been played on him, he tried every means to make them give it up to him, but this they steadfastly refused to do. Here, then, was a predicament. For some days he would settle to nothing, and the model, who received good payment, would insist on coming every day and sitting in the kitchen, saying that she was engaged until the picture was finished. The situation at last became comic—Millais, furious, the conspirators placid, smiling, but firm, and the model immovable.

At last he was persuaded to set to work on some water color replicas of "The Huguenot" and "The Heretic" for Mr. Gambart, and, as he became interested in them, he gradually calmed down. When the picture was eventually returned to him he saw at a glance where his mistake lay, and in a few hours put everything right.

Evidently the meek and submissive English wife is not always as subservient to her lord and master as she is supposed to be.

One of the most charming of all Millais' works is "Cherry Ripe," the picture of a sweet little girl sitting on a log under a tree. It was the first of the many beautiful child picture that came from his easel between 1879 and the time of his death, in 1896. It is the more interesting from the fact that the original "Cherry Ripe" and her husband escaped with difficulty from Manila during the Spanish war. Her name was Miss Edie Ramage, and she is now Mme. Francisco de Paula Ossorio.

Little Miss Ramage once impersonated Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Penelope Boothby," and she was thought to be so charming that she was taken to Sir John Millais' studio. He was so delighted with the little model that he said on the spot that he would paint her picture, and that the price should be 1,000 guineas. So popular was the picture that 600,000 copies of a colored reproduction were sold, and the publisher had to return several thousand pounds and sustain action at law because he was unable to fill 400,000 other orders. Millais received letters from Australian miners, Canadian backwoodsmen, south African trekkers, and all sorts of people in all parts of the world, thanking him for the inspiration of that sweet presentment of English childhood.

These volumes contain an almost exhaustless fund of anecdote concerning Dickens, Thackeray, Wilkie Collins, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, John Leech, Du Maurier, and all the more eminent English authors and artists of the century. Millais was always a master of the art of depicting faces and figures, and in his later years he did the portraits of most of the eminent women and men of England, including Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli, Tennyson, Browning. All these, like the rest of his important pictures, are reproduced on these pages. There are many letters from great men, and the work closes with a chronological list of all Millais' works. The book is a worthy monument to a great artist.

Mr. Wells' Latest Conceits.

"Tales of Space and Time." By H. G. Wells. Doubleday & McClure.

Speculation in the realm of the unknown is always fascinating, and when it is done in a good literary style, with an undercurrent of humor that in the shadows turns to pathos, it is doubly so. Such a book is "Tales of Space and Time," by H. G. Wells, whose "War of the Worlds" attracted attention last year. The new volume is a collection of short stories, the most important of which are "A Story of the Stone Age" and "A Story of the Days to Come."

The scene of the former is laid in England 50,000 years ago, when man was about one remove from the brute creation. He had no language, no clothes, ate raw meat, and did no more consecutive thinking than a baby. The story is of the mutiny of Ugh-lomi, who defies Uya, the king of the tribe, and, taking its flower, Eudena, flew for refuge to the chalk cliffs. One night the fire goes out, they are beset by wild beasts, and must fight or die; and so comes about man's first victory over the bear and lion. The taste of it is sweet to Ugh-lomi, and he immediately goes forth for new triumphs, a thing no one ever dared before. It is a clever story. Guided by the tendency of the development of the race from the first authentic records, the author has gone far back of that time and written a most interesting and quite possible account, just as he has in the next one, carried the same tendency forward, and written an account of the time to come.

In this story London is a city of 30,000,000 souls, living twenty or thirty deep, the rich at the top, according to their worldly possessions, down to the ground floors, where the laboring class lives. Transportation is such that a hundred miles an hour is a modest pace, and everybody in the world lives in cities. Phonographs have supplanted the daily papers, wonderful apartments take the place of private homes, and pneumatic clothing supplants the burdensome dress of today. In this environment live two young people who have married in the face of opposition, and, being reduced to indigence, can get no work. The relations of the classes have not mended with the passing of the centuries, and their experiences on the ground floor world of London are bitter and pitiful.

Other stories are of the Martian, a refractory star, and a wonderful performer of miracles. They are all clever, and confirm the author's growing claim to the foremost place among fantastic, imaginative writers of the day.

A Turkish Romance.

"Valda Hânem. The Romance of a Turkish Harem." By Daisy Hugh Pryce. This is a tragical tale of Turkish life, viewed from an English standpoint. It deals with but a single situation, and one that is not peculiar to Turkey alone—that of a wife whose love is not given to her husband. When we are first introduced to the lovely Valda she is in conversation with the English governess of her little boy, and in this interview she expresses a longing to be rid of her luxurious surroundings and to be allowed to liveralone upon the hills.

"And your husband?" demanded Miss Grey.

"O, my husband—he might come if he liked—I don't wish for any scandal. I should not mind him," said Valda indifferently.

"He is so devoted to you, he is so kind and good, such a gallant soldier, and true gentleman. Surely you must appreciate him?"

"He is so short," said Valda with a sigh.

Soon there appears upon the scene an English officer of the required height, and one look sends them both tumbling down the old descent of love. But Valda, though passionate and undisciplined, has no notion of dragging her husband's name through the mire, and so it is a tragedy of conscience and of thwarted desire. One feels gratified to the author for not permitting her heroine to go the old way of such transgressors.

The story is told with a lucid and straightforward style that has the added charm of reserve. But it cannot be said that the author has really got at the heart of her people or has successfully interpreted their lives. The character of the governess, Margaret Grey, most enlists our sympathies and makes one wish that her creator had woven her romantic threads about this more promising subject.

A Spirited Sea Story.

"Drake and His Yeomen." By James Barnes. The Macmillan company.

Mr. Barnes has the gift of making history alluring, though the baldest story of the life of Sir Francis Drake could scarcely fail to be full of romance and color. The book is in the form of an autobiography and is told by one Sir Matthew Maunsell, who was one of the great navigator's bravest followers, and whose own story vies with that of his great patron in the matter of thrilling adventures. The character of Sir Francis is revealed with force and vividness and the story of his daring deeds and his victories over the Spanish is told with spirit and with a certain quaintness and naïveté that are altogether captivating. Some of the softer aspects of romance are introduced and the little Spanish girl that the young Matthew, early in his career, saves from the double danger of sea and

MRS. SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

sharks proves to be a cousin and eventually more than kin.

It is a boys' book, but every reader is a boy while reading it and is conscious of a wish that all history might be served in so delectable a style.

Some New England Quietism.

"The Queen's Twin and Other Stories." By Sarah Orne Jewett. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The English critic, William Archer, says that the talent of Sarah Orne Jewett has never been fully recognized. It is easy to account for this fact. It is so shy and shadowy a talent that it is apt to escape the reader accustomed to the luridness of the present-day novel. Out of a single incident—a visit to an old woman, a call from the minister, or a fishing excursion—this author can make a story which, though it may contain nothing to quicken the pulse, yet will arouse a sympathetic thrill.

In the first story, "The Queen's Twin," she describes a visit to an old New England woman, who was born on the same day and at the same hour as Queen Victoria, and who consequently entertains for the royal lady a sisterly feeling. "A Dunnet Shepherdess" is an exquisite Millet-like picture of a self-sacrificing woman, and there is a tender, reminiscent glow in "Martha's Lady."

At times there is a suspicion of inanity about the stories. "The Coon's Dog" and "Where's Nora?" do not come up to one's expectations. Yet there is a stately grace and sweet simplicity about them that is attractive. Those who have been tossed about in the artificial tempests of the melodramatic novel where, though the waves may be of canvas, they are nevertheless conducive to seasickness, come with relief to the quite harbor of Miss Jewett's talent.

"How Hindsight Met Provincialatis," by L. Clarkson Whitelock (Small-Maynard), reminds one of the quaint manners and customs of Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford. Hindsight is far off in New England, hidden somewhere behind the Berkeley Hills, but so untouched by the spirit of progress that the inhabitants would, in the time of this story, have deemed it a sacrilege to allow even their thoughts to wander farther than the nearlying hills. Provincialatis is a similar town somewhere in the South.

The ladies of Provincialatis preserved the elegant and aristocratic social customs that characterized their position before the war. Hindsight lacked the picturesqueness and languorous charm of Provincialatis. Its inhabitants, plodding and industrious, did things as their grandfathers did them, and held fast to the Puritan doctrines of faith and manners. A modern bicycle costume would have created no more consternation in Plymouth Rock meeting-house than did Patience Pinger when she donned the bloomers that made her a village pariah until the day of her death. The women of Hindsight tied the offending garments to a rock and sunk them in the river. But there were a few spirits even in Provincialatis and Hindsight not satisfied with the old order, else the tragedies of this book had not been written, and Hindsight never would have met Provincialatis. How an aged spinster from Hindsight and a beautiful young girl from Provincialatis ever wandered so far from the beaten paths as to meet at a fashionable summer resort one charming chapter explains.

All this happened twenty-five years ago and time has wrought many changes. Provincialatis still despises the "club," but it has a literary "coterie," and the bicycle has invaded Hindsight. Mr. Whitelock has done well to preserve types and traditions which are fast disappearing. The book is artistically conceived, but the prolixity of the dialogue and of long parenthetical paragraphs mar some charming chapters.

Brief Mention.

Charles Lamb's ever-enjoyable "Essays of Elia," and "Mrs. Leicester's School," by Charles and Mary Lamb, are both among the new editions imported by the Scribners. The pretty volume on child life, done by Lamb and his sister, is illustrated by Winifred Green in some of the daintiest color pictures of the season, reminding one strongly of Kate Greenaway at her best. The "Elia" is in two smallish volumes, full gilt, illustrated profusely with good pen drawings by Brock.

The Bowen-Merrill company has celebrated the appearance of the 150th thousand of Charles Major's charming historical romance, "When Knighthood was in Flower," by issuing a souvenir edition from new plates and on heavier paper. To this edition are added a portrait and biographical sketch of the author and a portrait of Julia Marlowe, for whom the book is being dramatized. The tale of Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon is one of the sweetest and strongest love stories in recent fiction. It deserves both its wonderful popularity and its new honors.

While Joel Benton's essay on "Emerson as a Poet" (Mansfield & Wessels) was not remarkably brilliant when it was published in 1882, it is sufficiently sound in its conclusions to warrant its present appearance in book form, especially as it contains Mr. Kennedy's concordance to the poems of Emerson. The fame of Emerson as a poet is a growing one, it is pleasant to observe, and this is a tribute all the more graceful because it was written before the present renewal of what was hardly strong enough to be termed popularity at any time. The book is attractively presented.

"Among the Farm-Yard People" (Dutton), by Clara D. Pierson, is a book which smacks decidedly of the soil. The author is evidently one who has grown up in a kind of affectionate comradeship with the "farm-yard people," and who retains the liveliest interest in their habits and peculiarities. Her attempt to humanize her foster people is at times carried a little too far, so as to seem fanciful and unreal. The cows and horses, the sheep and lambs, the hens and ducks are rather unduly given to talking English." It is, however, a charming nature-book, and has many beautifully finished pictures.

William L. Breyfogle's "Sense and Satire" makes no claim to be poetry, but it is versified and illustrated contents are creditable to the author in that they show him to be a man who has thought more or less deeply upon almost all the topics of the day and upon a few of yesterday and tomorrow. Mr. Breyfogle's experience at the head of a large railway company has shown him the seamy side of human nature, as well as its good side, and he has put his thoughts into fairly attractive epigrams. His clever rhymes may be said to lack spontaneity, but the world would certainly be much better off if more men thought and acted in accordance with Mr. Breyfogle's sensible views as expressed in this book. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

It is pleasing to chronicle the appearance of a reprint of the latest edition of Professor J. P. Mahaffy's "Rambles and Studies in Greece," from the press of Henry T. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia. No better work on modern Greece exists. In the most charming English Professor Mahaffy has told of his rambles throughout this ruggedly picturesque country, making at once a practical guide book and a delightful book of travels. He has brought the living features of Greece into touch with the famous past, much as Marion Crawford has done it for Rome in his "Ave Roma Immortalis." To his descriptions of Attica, Athens, and all the other chief places of interest are added the valuable feature of thirty full-page photogravure illustrations.

Books Received.

"Acrobatic Animals." By Frank Verbeck. R. H. Russell.

"Cupid Calendar." By J. Campbell Phillips. R. H. Russell.

"Ways of Wood Folk." By William J. Long. Ginn & Co.

"The First Christmas." By Lew Wallace. Harper & Bros.

"The Human Boy." By Eden Philpotts. Harper & Bros.

"The Waters of Edera." By Ouida. R. F. Fenno & Co.

"Plantation Sketches." By J. Campbell Phillips. R. H. Russell.

"Ivory, Apes, and Peacocks." By Israel. Mansfield & Wessels.

"In Ghostly Japan." By Lafcadio Hearn. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Dreyfus Story." By Richard W. Hale. Small, Maynard & Co.

"The Story of Ronald Kestrel." By A. J. Dawson, D. Appleton & Co.

"Two Gentlemen of Kentucky." By James Lane Allen. Harper & Bros.

"The Monster, and Other Stories." By Stephen Crane. Harper & Bros.

"Miss Polly Fairfax." By Joy Wheeler Dow. New York: F. F. McBreen.

"Hits at Politics." A book of cartoons. By W. A. Rogers. R. H. Russell.

"The Bond of Black." By William Le Queux. G. W. Dillingham company.

"The Colossus." A story of today. By Morley Roberts. Harper & Bros.

"Philip Nolan's Friends." By Edward Everett Hale. Little, Brown & Co.

"Moments with Art." Short selections for lovers of art. A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Worldly Wisdom." Extracts from Chesterfield's letters. R. H. Russell.

"Wotan, Siegfried, and Brünnhilde." By Anna Alice Chapin. Harper & Bros.

"Tales of the Heroic Ages." By Zenaïde A. Ragozin. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Child Verse: Poems Grave and Gay." By John B. Tabb. Small, Maynard & Co.

"The Epistles of Paul the Apostle." By James Drummond. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The History of the Temple." By G. Pitt-Lewis, Q. C. London: John Long.

"Sparks and Flames." Poems. By Henry Wilson Stratton. Mansfield & Wessels.

"Shakespeare's Twelfth Night." Cassell's National Library series. Cassell & Co.

"Lee's American Tourist's Map of Paris." By Max Maury. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"The Life and Death of Mr. Badman." By John Bunyan. Illustrated. R. H. Russell.

"Mists of Fire." A trilogy and some eclogues. By Coates Kinney. Rand, McNally & Co.

"Parliamentary Lessons Based on Reed's Rules." By Urquhart Lee. Rand, McNally & Co.

"A Vision of War." By Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. Illustrated. New York: C. P. Farrell.

"The Christology of Jesus." By the Rev. James Stalker. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

"Some Account of the Capture of the Ship Aurora." By Philip Freneau. Mansfield & Wessels.

"Living in the World, with Other Ballads and Lyrics." By Frank Putnam. Rand, McNally & Co.

"Two Children in the Foothills." By Elizabeth Harrison. Chicago: Sigma Publishing company.

"The Light That Is in Thee." By Harriet B. Bradbury. New York: Alliance Publishing company.

"Salaman and Absal." Translated from the Persian of Jami by Edward Fitzgerald. L. C. Page & Co.

"Washington the Soldier." By General Henry B. Carrington. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Romance of the Feudal Chateaux." By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Holy Land from Landau, Saddle, and Palanquin." By William Bement Lent. Bonnell, Silver & Co.

"The Rebel's Daughter." A story of love, politics, and war. By J. G. Woerner. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Royal Navy: A History." By William Laird Clowes and others. Vol. IV. Little, Brown & Co.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower." By Edwin Caskoden. Souvenir edition. The Bowen-Merrill company.

"The Private Stable." Its establishment, management, and appointments. By Jorrocks. Little, Brown & Co.

"For the Freedom of the Sea." A romance of the war of 1812. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Little Leather Breeches and Other Southern Rhymes." By Francis P. Wightman. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.

"Jane Austen: Her Contemporaries and Herself." An essay and a criticism. By Walter Herries Pollock. Longmans, Green & Co.

"The Two Books on the Water Supply of Rome." By Sextus Julius Frontinus. Translated by Clemens Herschel. Dana Estes & Co.

"Wall Street; or, The Making of a President." A tragedy in four acts. By D. T. Callahan. New York: Cambridge Encyclopedia company.

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LELAND PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO PARK BUILDING COMPANY.

Bryant H. Barber Is Grantor for Stated Consideration of $500,000—Corporate Control Is Secured—Contract Involving Nearly 5,000 Acres Around Winthrop Harbor—Rock Island Buys Sherman Street Lots—Other Deeds and Leases Placed on File.

The Leland Hotel property, at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard, was transferred yesterday by Bryant H. Barber of Polo, Ill., to the Park Building company for a stated consideration of $500,000. The purpose of the transfer is to place the property under corporate control, as Mr. Barber holds nearly all the stock in the new company. The hotel is under lease to Charles W. Dabb until April 1, 1902.

The Park Building company was incorporated at Springfield on Oct. 19, 1899, with a capitalization of $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. The organizers were John J. Bryant, Fred W. Raymond, and Henry G. Miller Jr. The present directors are Bryant H. Barber, holding 4,996 shares of stock, and Noble B. Judah, Milton M. Trumbauer, F. W. Miller, and Fred W. Raymond, who hold one share each.

Mr. Bryant purchased the hotel property about three months ago, paying $650,000 for the fee, which included a cash payment of $225,000 to Owen F. Aldis, Moses Williams of Brookline, Mass., and Laurence Minot of Boston, trustees, and the taking up of an indebtedness of $425,000. For the leasehold and building Mr. Barber paid $100,000, making a total consideration of $750,000. The hotel has a frontage of 160 feet in Michigan avenue and 171 feet in Jackson boulevard. The transfer from the trustees to Mr. Barber was made on a basis of $4,000 a front foot in Michigan avenue and a little less than $24 a square foot.

Big Contract on Acres.

Nearly 5,000 acres of land to the west and south of Winthrop Harbor are at present under contract of sale to H. D. Wheelock, who is promoting a land deal presumably in the interest of the Union Steel company, which is backed by John D. Rockefeller and H. C. Frick, and the Wisconsin Central railroad, which is reported as desiring to operate a belt line. Overtures were made recently to President James H. Van Vlissingen of the Winthrop Harbor and Dock company for options of 1,000 acres or more, but the proposition was declined.

Among the Transfers.

A deed was filed in the Recorder's office transferring from Andrew Cummings to The Tribune company the leasehold and improvements at 147 Dearborn street, 24x126 feet for $45,000.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company purchased two pieces of property in Sherman street for a total consideration of $38,000. Theodore C. Keller sold his interest at 234 to 240 Sherman street, 96x106 feet, for $43,000, and Frank P. Graves disposed of his holdings at 228 Sherman street, 48x106 feet, for $15,000. The railroad company has been securing title gradually in this locality, and will have a large amount of ground space when it gets ready to build a new depot that has been under consideration for some time.

Sherman C. Spitzer purchased at judicial sale of the Real Estate board twenty lots in the John G. Keating subdivision of Fifty-first street and Millard avenue, for $22,193.

The lease of the five-story building at the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street, from Marie L. Ayer and others to the E. L. Mansure company for ten years from May 1, 1900, at an annual rental of $12,000, was recorded.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association at a meeting yesterday afternoon decided to hear a complaint of fraternalism preferred against Superintendent of Ratings Thomas Bowden, at a special session some day next week. The special committee previously appointed to hear the charges was exonerated.

Superintendent Bowden was authorized to employ a regular inspector in place of John Barrett, promoted to the position of elevator inspector.

City Engineer Ericson, in a letter to John M. Tringham, Secretary of the association, stated that nearly all the fire hydrants in Chicago had been protected from frost by proper coverings of straw and boards, though it was pointed out that water pipes had been relaid in six and eight inch sizes and lowered below the frost line in Hyde Park, Town of Lake, and Lake View districts.

Attorney General Oscar of Michigan has been asked by Insurance Commissioner Stevens for an opinion as to whether the Western union graded combination for a separation of union and non-union companies and graded commissions is in violation of the anti-trust laws of that State.

The present difficulties among agents at Cleveland, O., are the result of being amicably settled, and it is believed that a rate war has been averted. H. M. Brooks & Co. and M. A. King have made application for membership in the exchange, and the Home's local manager has promised to do the same thing.

The Cleveland agencies of T. C. & A. W. Parsons and M. Buchman & Son announce that the two firms will consolidate on Jan. 1, under the name of Buchman, Parsons & Co. Mr. Parsons is President of the Cleveland Exchange and general agent of the Merchants' of Newark for Ohio and Michigan.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio against Attorney General F. S. Monnett in the eleven cases which he brought last March to oust eleven prominent insurance companies from the State on the ground that they were violating section 3,620 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, commonly known as the Burns law prohibiting combinations of insurance companies for the purpose of fixing rates of insurance, has a wider effect and interest than was at first supposed. All the companies were members of the Western union. State Insurance Commissioner Matthews says: "These suits were not brought at my suggestion. More than a year ago I issued a statement taking the position the Supreme Court has taken in its decision today—that the Burns act was never intended to apply to local agents of companies."

The Cincinnati Underwriters' association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles A. Farnham; Vice President, Charles O. Gazsel; Secretary, E. C. Harding; Treasurer, K. J. Bandorf; Executive committee, F. T. Cloud, W. J. Wright, L. E. Guntrum, L. L. Rauh, R. H. Kemper, W. S. Heckle, E. W. Burnett; Salvage Corps committee, E. E. Shipley, James Montgomery, William Stredelman.

Suit has been brought in the Circuit Court to test the State law forbidding insurance companies to discriminate in premiums between equal risks of the same age. The action was begun in the name of the people on the relation of R. T. Sill against the Provident Savings Life Assurance society of New York for the recovery of the penalty of $1,000 as provided by the statutes of 1891, under which the suit is to be prosecuted. According to Mr. Sill, he was insured in the defendant company several years ago, a man named Mitchell being insured at the time for the same premium. Sill now asserts that his premium has been increased, while the premium of Mitchell remained the same.

Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California has brought suit to enjoin the Connecticut Fire of Hartford from doing business in that State. The company was the only one that refused to pay the license fees found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The Commissioner recently made a trip East, which is thought to have some connection with the present action, for he commenced proceedings as soon as he returned home.

New York, Dec. 15.—[Special.]—At noon today the Magdeburg Fire Insurance company of Magdeburg, Germany, received its long-hoped-for license to operate in this State. The Aachen and Munich and the Prussian National have not yet been licensed, though it is probable they will be within a short time. The Magdeburg will, with few exceptions, be represented in this State by agents of the Magdeburg of New York.

NEED NOT DIVULGE DEFENSE.

Judge Baker Holds Hinman, Madden, and Others Are Not Compelled to Outline Their Case.

Judge Baker yesterday rendered an oral opinion, denying the motion of the prosecution in the case of George W. Hinman, Martin B. Madden, George P. Gubbins, Joseph Sullivan, John J. Ryan, and Richard Croake, who are under indictment on a charge of libel, that the defendants furnish a bill of particulars as to the nature of the evidence they will present in justification of the publication complained of. It was maintained by the prosecution that it had the right to know in advance what the defense was going to rely upon as the truth. Judge Baker held the prosecution must show the guilt.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blockl, 71 Monroe street, 94 Washington, agents.

CROP RETURNS BEARISH.

(Continued from tenth page.)

vator. Options opened weaker and sold off under prospects of larger interior receipts. Later, however, it rallied 1c on demand. Prices unchanged to ⅛c net decline. May, 59¼@59¾c; closed 59¼c; December, 59 5-16@59⅝c, closed 59¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 70,000 bu; exports, 9,425 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, Western, 29@30¼c; track white, 31@34c. Options inactive.

Coffee—Futures opened steady, with prices 5@10 points higher on active covering and a spurt of investment buying, which demand was prompted by much better news from Europe than expected and slight receipts at Brazilian ports. There was a further advance of 5@10 points later in the session on increased activity of shorts and scarcity of buyers. A better feeling in spot department added to firmness of futures. Near the close prices sagged under light realizing. The market finally quiet, net unchanged to 10 points lower. Total sales, 19,750 bags, included January, 6.75@6.85c; March, 6.85c; May, 6.95@7.00c; July, 6.15c; August, 6.20c; September, 6.25@6.30c; October, 6.25@6.30c; November, 6.35c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; ⅛c for No. 7, invoice; No. 7, jobbing, 7¾c; mild steady.

Sugar—Raw firm, held higher; refined steady. Quotations: Cubas, 3.5-16c; muscovados, 4.4-16c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4.9-16c; molasses sugar, 4.1-16c; refined steady; No. 6, 4.75c; No. 7, 4.70c; No. 8, 4.65c; No. 9, 4.60c; No. 10, 4.55c; No. 11, 4.50c; No. 12, 4.45c; No. 13, 4.40c; No. 14, 4.35c; confectioners' A, 4.75c; mold A, 5.15c; cut loaf, 5.40c; crushed, 5.40c; powdered, 5.15c; granulated, 4.85c; cubes, 4.90c.

Molasses—Foreign dull; New Orleans steady; fair demand; open kettle, 25@35c.

Rice—Steady; fair demand; prime to choice, 4¾@5¼c; Japan, 4¼@4¾c; Carolina head, 5¼@6¼c.

Cheese—Steady; fair demand; large white, 10½@10¾c; small white, 10½@10¾c; large colored, 10½@10¾c; small colored, 10½@10¾c.

Eggs—Firm; fair demand; fresh gathered extras, 25c; extra firsts, 24c; firsts, 22c; seconds, 20c; thirds, 18c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected, 25c; average best, 24c; Western, 24c; Southern, 22c; refrigerator extras, 21c; refrigerator firsts, 20c; refrigerator seconds, 19c; refrigerator thirds, 18c.

Potatoes—Steady; fair demand; Long Island, $1.50@1.75; Jersey, $1.50@1.75; Western, $1.50@1.75; Southern, $1.50@1.75; Jersey sweets, $1.50@2.25; Southern sweets, $1.50@2.25.

Poultry—Alive, steady; fair demand; fowls, 7½@8c; old roosters, 5½@6c; spring chickens, 8@9c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 8@9c. Dressed, steady; fair demand; fowls, 7½@8c; old roosters, 5½@6c; spring chickens, 8@9c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 8@9c.

Tallow—Steady; fair demand; city, 4½c; country, 4½c.

Hay—Steady; fair demand; shipping, 60@65c; good to choice, 70@80c; prime to choice timothy, 85@90c; New York, 85@90c.

Hops—Steady; fair demand; State, common to choice, 1899 crop, 20@28c; Pacific coast, 1899 crop, 20@28c; State, 1898 crop, 10@12c; Pacific coast, 1898 crop, 10@12c; State, 1897 crop, 6@8c; Pacific coast, 1897 crop, 6@8c; State, 1896 crop, 4@5c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 4@5c; olds, 3@4c.

Leather—Steady; fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, heavy weights, 24@25c; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light weights, 23@24c; hemlock sole, Rio, heavy weights, 23@24c; hemlock sole, Rio, light weights, 22@23c; oak sole, heavy weights, 28@30c; oak sole, light weights, 26@28c; oak backs, heavy weights, 28@30c; oak backs, light weights, 26@28c; oak backs, extra heavy weights, 30@32c; oak backs, extra light weights, 28@30c; oak backs, heavy weights, 28@30c; oak backs, light weights, 26@28c; oak backs, extra heavy weights, 30@32c; oak backs, extra light weights, 28@30c; hemlock backs, heavy weights, 23@24c; hemlock backs, light weights, 22@23c; hemlock backs, extra heavy weights, 24@25c; hemlock backs, extra light weights, 23@24

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Suite of reception-room and three private offices, suitable for attorneys; also offices on lower floor for tailors. Apply
H. E. GOBEL, Agent, Room 47.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH STENOG. SER., telephone, desk, Dun's vault; $15. 520 Ashland Block.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X100 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat, and power, if wanted. COOK & CHICK, 253 and 255 Kinzie-st., near State.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—$10,000, PARTNER, NEW, LEGITimate business; profit guaranteed 50%; investigate; you will be convinced. E 852, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

MACHINERY.

ALL KINDS OF GOOD MACHINERY BOUGHT, sold. Machine shop, 181 E. Division-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY—To buy or sell see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 36.

FOR SALE—AT CHICAGO—DOCKS, WAREhouse, and factory sites, steam derrick and clam, lighters. WALLACE BROS., Detroit, Mich.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE CONtaining 12 rooms, heated by steam, electric lights, hardwood floors, strictly modern in every way; 3 short blocks from 47th-st. depot Ill. Cent.; must be sold at some price. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—A MODERN 12-room residence; finished in different hardwoods; lot 50x214; three blocks from I. C. depot; value $25,000; any reasonable offer will be accepted.
A. F. McKEOWN, 4703 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE, CORNER LOT, just south of Midway; convenient to elevated and express trains; bargain; $9,250.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERty in Woodlawn; modern 9-room house, lot 40x165. 6204 Kimbark-av.

FOR SALE — LOT, 6523 LANGLEY-AV., ALL improvements, $900. E. B. DOLAN, 734 Rookery.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—632 CONgress-st., 10-r. brick and barn; asphalt street; only $4,500; sacrifice. CHAS. R. CALKINS, 209 Opera-House.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL—$6,400 TAKES $9,500 3-story stone front on Claremont-av., near Potomac. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER, 33X125, IMPROVED with 2 brick buildings; rents for $75 per month; bargain. R. C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK CORNERS—Ridge-blvd. and Greenleaf, Ridge and Harvard, Lake View, corner Halsted and Oakdale. Address R 471, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK — NEW 12-ROOM, strictly modern residence, just completed; must be seen to be appreciated; owner removed to New York; will sell at cost, $25,000, or lease to A1 parties, $125 per month. For full particulars call or address FRANK H. JUNE, 119 Marion. Tel. 73.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES OF GOOD, HIGH rolling, cultivated land; 19 miles from the Courthouse; sub. trains; fare 15 cents; price $160 an acre; one-half cash. Address F 843, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST SNAP IN BEST PART Oak Park, just finished; modern 8-r. house; will sell for $4,000; easy terms or take vacant. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES—$600.
Belmont-av. acres; some cash, bal. 10 years.
Washington Park cor.; little cash, bal. 20 years.
N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LA PORTE, TEXAS—

Is destined to become the future greatest seaport of the Gulf of Mexico. It is situated at the head of Galveston Bay, in the celebrated Texas coast country. La Porte is the finest natural deep water location of any on the Southern seaboard of the United States, and will become a port of great prominence and a large manufacturing, commercial, and residence city. It is thirty feet above Galveston Bay, is perfectly drained, has pure artesian water, and enjoys a climate summer and winter, which makes it the year round a resort for travelers and health-seekers. La Porte is the focusing point for the exports of the entire United States west of the Mississippi River. Business-men and investors should understand the possibilities which La Porte holds out. The first general sale of La Porte property will be held in February, 1900. For maps, art books, and detailed information address
American Land Co.,
188 Madison-st., Chicago.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA AND NORTH Pacific coast; choice of two routes. Phillips-Judson Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping-car excursions, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at the least expense; leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The True Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Ft. Worth, and El Paso; and also over "The Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on PHILLIPS-JUDSON CO., 349 Marquette Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—194,000-ACRE IMPROVED RANCH in Mexico and 8,000 head of stock.
W. H. GRAHAM, Cuero, Tex.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—3-FLAT BLDG. NEAR 43D AND Grand-blvd. in exchange for clear residence on West Adams-st.; must be modern. Address R 320, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FT. ON VERNON, VINCENNES, or Rhodes-avs., bet. 60th and 61st-sts.; cash for bargain. C. H. BALDWIN & CO., 234 31st-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

NINE 4-STORY BRICK, DOUBLE FLATS, ALL improvements, full block front; two stores, two corners; will consider free and clear improved property; price $200,000; mortgaged $100,000 at 5 per cent; rents $19,000. C. W. DUNN, 132 Nassau-st., New York.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERN BEDFORD STONE front 6-flat bldg., vicinity of 37th and Grand-blvd.; incumbrance $10,000; price $25,000; will exchange equity for clear vacant or improved.
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERN BROWN STONE apartment bldg. containing 3 flats, Champlain-av., nr. 48th-st.; rental $90 per month; equity for clear vacant or improved.
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY MODERN STONE front residence containing every convenience; Vincennes-av., near 46th-st.; for clear property.
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MODERN 3-FLAT BLDG. ON 30-foot lot, St. Lawrence-av., near 49th-st., will exchange equity for clear vacant or improved.
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—40 ACRES ON NORTH SHORE, fine wooded hill, $8,000; part trade.
TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE — GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

WE MUST DISPOSE OF 6-FLAT CORNER IN Hyde Park, 50x125; cost $16,000, mortgage $7,500. What have you? 1112, 112 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO.,
90 Washington-st. [main floor].

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property,
from 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

4, 5, 6 PER CENT MONEY ON CHICAGO IMproved, vacant and building loans; first gold mortgages for sale. JOHN T. BODDIE,
Successor to Boddie Bros., 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $700 to $1,700; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. trustee; send for list. SAM. BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT on Chicago improved. W. L. BRENT & CO., 501 Schiller Building.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; lowest rates; no delay; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE.
DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 LA SALLE-ST.

FUND OF $100,000 IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $30,000; also $2,000 to $5,000 to loan on good security. PATTERSON, 572 43d-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4¼ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

WANTED—$4,500, 6 PER CENT, 3 YRS., BLDG. loan on 4-flat, 2-story stone front on May-st., near 60th-st.; principals only. R 409, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, $1,000 AND UPWARD, AT low rate of interest.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates of interest. No commission, attorney fee, charge for drawing papers, etc., etc.
Borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
88 La Salle-st. Main floor.
Opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at lowest rates, without commission, attorneys' fees, or charge for papers.

Special fund with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

WANTED—BUILDING LOAN OF $600 ON HARvey property. Address R 327, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—WE WISH TO REACH ALL CLASSES of salaried people by giving BETTER RATES and TERMS than others in the business. We assure you of STRICT PRIVACY in all transactions. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. Every caller receives courteous treatment; no red tape; no advance charges asked. PAYMENTS RETURNABLE TO SUIT YOURSELF. Call and be convinced. OPEN EVENINGS.
R. 610 ATWOOD BLDG., 132 CLARK-ST.

THE HIGHER-CLASS SALARIED MEN CAN obtain loans or discount their individual notes. Reasonable rates. Amounts and payments to suit; strictest privacy guaranteed.
CHICAGO LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO.,
Investment bankers,
Suite 910 Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

STOCKS AND GRAIN SPECULATORS—TELegraph operator is in position to give inside information on New York stocks. HANDLE YOUR OWN MONEY. Choose any broker. Advise dealing with members regular Stock Exchange. No charge for information until satisfied. Particulars. Address R 427, Tribune office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
SMALL OR LARGE AMOUNTS. WITHOUT SECURITY, PUBLICITY, OR INQUIRIES. LOWEST RATES. EASY PAYMENTS.
U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1504 UNITY BLDG.
PHONE MAIN 4998.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted 6%; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR plain note; amounts and payments to suit; longest established; lowest rates in the city.
CARD & EACUTT, 86 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO HIGH CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; easy payments. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK. THIRD FLOOR, 218 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 315.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDING PERMANENT positions may secure quick, confidential loan at reasonable rates; special terms to railroad men. Railway Employes' Loan Co., 232 Monadnock Blk.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND MORTGAGES ON first-class property at liberal discount; one of $1,000; one of $360. H. L. BURNETTE, Tacoma Building, 131 La Salle-st.

$10, $15, $25, $100,
OR ANY AMOUNT LOANED SALARIED employes. 807 Ashland Blk., 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., 211 Commercial Blk., S. Chicago; evenings only.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. 714 Adams Express Bldg., 7th floor, 185 Dearborn-st.

STOCK-YARDS EMPLOYES CAN OBTAIN loans same day WITHOUT GOING DOWN-TOWN. NISBET, Room 16, 4166 Halsted-st.

WEST SIDE SALARIED EMPLOYES CAN OBtain loans without going down-town. Room 22 Haymarket Theater Bldg.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

PRIVATE PERSON WILL ADVANCE ON warehouse receipts, merchandise, or other staple articles; strictly confidential. E 906, Tribune.

A SHAREHOLDER IN THE RIO ALTO MEXIcan Tropical Planters' Co. will sell his stock very cheap. Address R 328, Tribune office.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO "HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE" at ½ the usual rates. R 16, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $4,000; SECURITY CLEAR West Side improved. Address R 206, Tribune.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.
West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg., Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
$100 for $5. | Room 75 Hartford Building,
$50 for $2.50 | 140 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

$15 UP LOANED ON YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of your goods; you can pay the money back in weekly or monthly payments or just the interest, so there is no danger of losing your things. No charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; business done quickly and quietly; full information given if you will call; if you can not call, write and we will send our confidential agent to call on you. Low rates, honest dealing.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing.
'PHONE 1185 CENTRAL.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
L. F. HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304,
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
LAKE VIEW BRANCH OFFICE,
555 LINCOLN-AV.,
[OVER LINCOLN-AV. FAIR STORE.]
PERSONS RESIDING ON NORTH SIDE WILL FIND IT TO ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT OUR LAKE VIEW OFFICE.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2.
Cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.
Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING—
LOWER RATES. LOWER RATES.
DURING THIS MONTH I WILL LOAN MONEY TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT LOWEST RATES.
I do not make you a loan to get your things. I make it to you for the interest only, and I will give every one who wishes it who makes a loan with me a written guaranty not to take the furniture. I do not make any inquiries among your neighbors; you can pay the loan back in easy monthly payments to suit yourself; there are no charges taken out in advance; you receive the full amount in cash.
People who want to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 3, 2d floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT THE LOWEST MARKET price on furniture, pianos, or any other good security. We do not ask unreasonable interest. We loan in amounts from $25 to $5,000. Time and payments to suit the borrower. You can do business in our office quickly and confidentially.
F. G. WRIGHT,
R. 409 First National Bank Bldg., 164 Dearborn-st.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.
I loan on everything that all the other big ads. do. I make no promises, but will treat you better than they ever knew. Remember, your papers free if you present these few lines to me. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2. Otis Block.

$25 TO $300
Private loans on furniture and pianos, without removal; lowest rates; payments arranged to suit; confidential and courteous treatment; long established and reliable; please call.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 LA SALLE-ST.,
SUITE 34, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

WILL BUY LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES FOR cash; highest cash price paid, where only part is paid up; money loaned on same or other collateral; cheap rates. Courteous and polite treatment whether you trade or not. PERRY, 151 E. Washington-st., Room 30.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.
FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LONG TERM, PROMINENT WEST Madison-st. corner, 125x75. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26.
Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 2.
CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER.
Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantee cure all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken, without operation, pain, or danger.
NO CURE Private accommodations for ladies
NO PAY needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA.
Not connected with any other down-town office.
My ONLY address is
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Skillful treatment of all diseases and complications of women, by improved and scientific methods, that are absolutely painless. Every patient under the personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Ladies who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited. Confidential advice and correspondence.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.
Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

MRS. B. NATHAN, GRADUATE OF ROYAL University of Vienna; 29 years' experience in confinement cases; takes ladies before and during confinement; with best of care; physician in attendance; treats all female diseases; terms reasonable; newly furnished private home; 61 Elizabeth-st., near W. Madison; consult with me before going elsewhere; will take two to work for board.

195-199 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, SUITE 304, OVER PEACOCK'S JEWELRY STORE.
ILLINOIS STATE SANITARIUM.
Expert specialist cures under guarantee diseases of men and women, skin, blood, nervous disorders; private accommodations for patients in need special care. Free consultation and correspondence strictly confidential. Hrs., 9—6; Sun., 10—2.

195 STATE-ST., SUITE 305 AND 306, OPP. FAIR.
DR. MARGARET SIMMONS.
Graduate of Northwestern University.
Skillful treatment of all diseases of women; every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor; elegant accommodations provided in private cases; in no case is a fee required till a positive cure. Telephone 951 Ashland.

STRICTLY PRIVATE MEDICAL SERVICES.
Home for ladies before and during confinement; physician in attendance; treats all female diseases. MRS. CZARRA, 279 W. Adams-st., near Morgan. Telephone 9551 Ashland.

DR. H. L. NAHIN,
155 STATE-ST.,
treats successfully all diseases of female sex; cure guaranteed; mod. accommodations. Call or write.

LINCOLN SANITARIUM—PRIVATE ACCOMmodations for ladies; all diseases treated by a LADY SPECIALIST. Office 3d floor, 155 State-st.

EPILEPTIC PATIENTS, UNABLE TO PAY for cure or home, address Ill. Home for Cure of Epileptics, 1216 Lill-av.

WOMEN DR. SIMMONS, LADY PHYSICIAN.
CURE Diseases, obstetrics, confinements, etc.
$10. Private hospital, 279 W. Adams-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—SANItarium for ladies in delicate condition and special cases.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2600 Wabash-av.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 5.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
STRELITZ BROS.,
STRELITZ BROS.,
SECOND FLOOR,
SECOND FLOOR,
167 DEARBORN-ST.
167 DEARBORN-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.
STRELITZ BROS.,
STRELITZ BROS.,
SECOND FLOOR,
SECOND FLOOR,
167 DEARBORN-ST.
167 DEARBORN-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS, COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED WITH UNREdeemed diamonds, watches, and jewelry, and are closing them out at less than half price original cost. SLATTS & POE, 167 S. Clark-st.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—
In the estate of Catharine McCormick, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O., 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Catharine McCormick, late of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, wife of John McCormick of the same place, Railroad Clerk, deceased, who died on or about the sixth day of May, A. D. 1899, are hereby required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitor for Henry C. Small, the Administrator of the said estate, on or before the sixth day of January next, their names, addresses, and description, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, a statement of their accounts and of the nature of the security (if any) held by them; and that after the last mentioned date the assets of the said estate will be distributed among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received as aforesaid, and that the administrator of the said estate will not be liable in respect of the said assets or any portion thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received at the time of distribution.
J. S. L. McNEELY,
Carleton Place, Ont., Can.,
Solicitor for Administrator.
Dated this 6th day of December A. D. 1899.

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WALTER G. KRAFT, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Suits prosecuted and defended in all courts; law business of every nature satisfactorily attended to; proceedings in bankruptcy; well equipped collection dept.; claims enforced everywhere; wages quickly collected; prompt reports; best of references. 134 Washington-st., R. 814. Tel. 1843.

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MANHATTAN TYPEWRITERS GIVE BEST satisfaction; highest grade; price reasonable; investigate the Manhattan.
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FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING LUMBER FROM the Omaha Exposition for immediate delivery: 80,000 pieces of 2x10, 3x12, and 2x12; joists, 16 ft. long; 1,000,000 feet of 1x16 dressed and matched flooring; 2,000,000 ft. of timbers, 6x8, 8x8, 10x10, 10x12, and 12x12, ranging in lengths from 16 to 36 ft. These timbers and joists are dressed and sized. We also offer all sizes of glass at 13¼c per square foot. Write for catalogue No. 80. Three long distance telephones: Yards 827, 883, and 943. Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron-sts., Chicago, Ill.

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in
ALL DEPARTMENTS.

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A selection of four Eastern makes; large, fancy wood cases, richly carved, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings, and 3 pedals.

We bought these Eastern made pianos in hundred lots for net cash with order, hence the remarkably low prices.

Pianos of similar grade have been sold in Chicago at prices ranging from $75 to $125 higher than we now ask for these.

Here are prices on
USED UPRIGHT PIANOS:

1 Rogers	$75	1 Arion	$125
1 J. P. Hale	90	1 Stone	125
1 Estey	100	1 Lindell	130
1 Fischer	100	1 Camp & Co	135
1 Estey	110	1 Hinze	140
1 Opera	115	1 Hallet & Davis	150
1 Emerson	115	1 Hinze	155
1 Steinway grand	200	1 Decker Bros	200
1 Knabe baby grand	200	1 Kimball baby gr.	275

These pianos have all been thoroughly repaired and are in good order.

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REED ORGANS.
Used reed organs may be had as low as $15.
New reed organs (various makes) which usually sell for $75 may now be bought for $35

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BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos, new odd style pianos, and pianos returned from rental.
Leland mahogany upright, $140; Schaaf upright, $75; Emerson square, $75; full sized Knabe mahogany upright, $275; mahogany Ludwig upright, $175; Arion upright, $75; Chickering grand, $200; mahogany Huntington upright, $155; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; Vose upright, $150; extra large Steinway upright, $375; Steinway upright, in very fine order, $300; Baker upright, $100; fine Steinway square, in perfect order, $150; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; nearly new mahogany Steinway upright at a bargain; Stone square, $20; Bradbury upright, $150; used Steinway, parlor grand, intrinsically good as new, $450; Knabe walnut upright, good as new, $300; Fischer upright, $100; Steinway upright, almost new, at a bargain; Steinway walnut upright, $350; large fancy case Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Decker Bros.' square, $100; Chase ebonized upright, $150; almost new Knabe upright, walnut case, very low; Knabe mahogany upright, $325; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very low; new Huntington, case a trifle marred; Washburn mahogany, $175; and many others.
Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.
Also, a special new upright piano, in fancy case, at $140, on easy payments.
Visitors are always welcome.
LYON & HEALY,
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$100 buys Bradbury upright piano.
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$135 buys Behr Bros.' upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
$5 buys Safford & Sons' upright piano.
$125 buys Wegman upright piano.
$75 buys Weser Bros.' upright piano.
$135 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$100 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$105 buys Hallet & Cumston upright piano.
$145 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$145 buys Fischer upright piano.
$165 buys Decker Bros.' upright piano.
$135 buys Behning upright piano.
$30, $35, $45 each good square pianos.
$15, $25, $35 each good organs.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.
Open evenings until Christmas.
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HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS.
NOTICE TO XMAS BUYERS!
To avoid the usual holiday rush we offer the following discount on all pianos sold before Dec. 22:
NEW PIANOS ....15% off.
USED PIANOS ....10% off.
Make your selection now and save money.
A small deposit will reserve your piano for Xmas delivery.
EXCLUSIVE HOLIDAY STYLES. EASY TERMS. Bargains in used pianos; Fischer, Everett, Schaeffer, Hallet & Davis, Bauer, Knabe, Arion, Weser Bros., Ellington, $100 up.
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P. J. Farley, Manager,
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HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS

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In our bargain-room we have this week about thirty pianos—Uprights—Squares—and Grands. These are largely pianos we have taken in exchange for new Vose pianos—squares from $20 upward—uprights from $90 upward. We also have a few returned rented pianos fully guaranteed at from $150 upward. All of the above are in perfect condition and the prices are the lowest in Chicago.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
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SPECIALS.
Hale, $78. Wheelock, $85.
BARGAINS.
Fischer, $115. Hallet & Davis, $125.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Vose & Son, $135. Sohmer, $140.
BARGAINS.
Emerson, $145. Chase, $165.
SLIGHTLY USED.
Schumann, $180. Dunham, $197.
BARGAINS.
Knabe, $205. Steinway, $215.
RENTAL PIANOS.
Richmond, $267. Story & Clark, $283.
Decker Bros. Parlor Grand, $515.
Square pianos, $37, $45, $57, and up.
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STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.
Large and varied holiday stock of
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BAUER PIANOS.
Real bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos.
Convenient terms of payment.
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THE LAST AND HIGHEST STEP in the development of the piano—
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO.
Sold on easy payments.
BARGAINS IN PIANOS (single-tone), taken in exchange. Good condition.
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BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO BE SURE and see the MATCHLESS EMERSON. We will take the greatest pleasure in explaining its fine points. A few genuine bargains in slightly used uprights, fully warranted, are on hand. Cash or installments. EMERSON PIANO CO.,
JOHN W. NORTHRUP, 207 Wabash-av.
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WE HAVE SPECIAL BARGAINS ALL THE time, and you get a genuine bargain when you buy a Chase Bros. [be sure it is a "Chase Bros."], Hackley, or Carlisle piano. Anything bought now will be stored free until Christmas.
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Purchasers will find this a veritable closing out sale of pianos practically as good as new at prices regardless of profit. Special bargains in other first-class makes. CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

$65 BUYS A SCHUMANN UPRIGHT PIANO; $155 buys a Chickering upright piano; $250 buys a Steinway upright piano; $250 buys a Hallet & Davis upright; every piano fully guaranteed; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

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A Shoninger, $100; Kimball, $125; Knabe, $150; Steinway, $190; Chickering, $75; Fischer, $125.
THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 269 Wabash-av.

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Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.
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PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Sailings every Saturday.
SS. Pennland...Dec. 23 | SS. Waesland.....Jan. 6
SS. Rhynland....Dec. 30 | S.S. Belgenland..Jan. 20
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
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SS. Westernland.Dec. 27 | SS. Noordland....Jan. 10
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Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

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Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar, by Express Steamers, sailing at 11 a. m.
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†Werra.............Dec. 30 | †Ems..................Jan. 20
*F. Bismarck......Jan. 3 | †Kaiser W. II.....Jan. 27
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 9.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
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TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON] AND HAMBURG. Also N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
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FAST TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
The new and magnificent steamer New England, 11,600 tons, 575 feet long, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20, at noon, and will be the only passenger steamer sailing from any North Atlantic port to Liverpool between the 16th and 23d inst.
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The twin screw passenger steamer Dominion, 6,618 tons, will sail from Portland, Me., Dec. 23.
Unsurpassed accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and steerage passengers.
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To s. of France, ITALY, Paris, and London.
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NILE TOURS by newest and finest steamers.
Independent travel tickets everywhere.
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 a. m.
*Kais. W. d. Gr..Jan. 2 | Lahn...............Jan. 23
Trave..............Jan. 16 | Aller................Jan. 30
Kais. W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g and Southampton.
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OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
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Empress of Japan..........Jan. 29, April 16, 1900
Empress of China............Dec. 4, Feb. 26, 1900
Empress of India.............Jan. 1, March 26, 1900
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Warrimoo ....Dec. 15 | Aorangi .....Jan. 15, 1900
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"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p.
Saturday sailings from New York and Boston.
Cunard Line record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
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Tel. Central, 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

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Ethiopia...Noon, Dec. 23 | Astoria....Noon, Jan. 13
Anchoria...Noon, Dec. 30 | Ethiopia....Noon, Jan. 27
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

JAPAN—CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: AMERICA MARU, Dec. 21; GAELIC, Jan. 6; HONGKONG MARU, Jan. 16. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

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CABIN $65 AND UPWARDS.
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St. John-Halifax to Londonderry and Liverpool.
Lowest rates in all classes.
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Lake Navigation.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
R'chelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 1:30 pm	* 8:10 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	† 1:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Ottawa & Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:35 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	†10:35 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 7:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	* 7:05 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 2:40 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	† 8:00 am	D*9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	D*11:05 am	*1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:30 pm	D*8:09 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2380 M. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marsh'lt'n	* 6:30 pm † 6:45 am *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket offices, 193 Clark-st. Tel. Express 731. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special" Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Port'l'd, D. Moines, Sx. City	* 6:00 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*6:55 am *9:30 am *7:45 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 9:00 am *10:15 pm	*7:30 am *9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm *7:30 am
North Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	a9:00 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*8:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 9:00 am †11:30 am	†4:15 pm †1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.	* 5:00 pm	*1:15 pm
Green Bay & Menominee	k 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:25 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	†9:30 pm *7:25 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:05 a. m., a8:45 a. m., †10:20 a. m., †4:25 p.m., a6:32 p.m., †11:40 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., †9:00 a.m., †6:30 p.m.
Beloit and Janesville—†3:00 a.m., a4:00 a.m., *9:00 a.m., †3:27 p.m., †4:25 p.m., †6:30 p. m.
Janesville—†5:02 p.m., *6:30 p.m., *10:00 p.m., *10:15 p.m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., a4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSun. kDly to Gr. Bay. cEx. Mon. †Ex. Sat. aDly to Menom.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 9:00 am	*11:15 am
Wausau, Tomahawk, etc.	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Rockfort, Beloit, Janesville	† 2:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee, G'n Bay, Mad.	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Portage	† 3:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	† 6:05 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 5:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:55 pm	* 8:10 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain H'ghton, Calumet, Marq'te The Copper Country Lim'd	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	†10:35 pm	† 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:35 pm	† 8:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	‡10:35 pm	† 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 2:50 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	* 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Washington and Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	† 9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	* 8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, L'v'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:45 pm
Des Moines and Omaha	* 6:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	† 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C.Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln, Composite Lib'ry Buffet Car, Dining Car Service	*10:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	†10:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	†11:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec.	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:30 pm	*11:25 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:30 pm	*11:25 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Fast Mail—Memphis	* 2:50 am	
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:30 pm	†11:25 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	† 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:20 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	† 7:35 am
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 3:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, Calif'a	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	9:15 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:00 am	4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
The Alton Limited—Peoria	*11:00 am	4:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet Express	† 5:00 pm	7:45 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:30 pm	10:00 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2937.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:28 am	† 5:02 pm
Kansas City, Oklahoma, Tex.	* 7:28 am	
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:20 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE, 230 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Main 4585. Depot, 12th-st. and Park Row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast	* 2:00 am * 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am *10:55 pm
Duluth and Superior	* 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	† 8:35 am † 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm † 1:30 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	† 6:30 pm
Waukesha Local	† 4:00 pm	† 9:50 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. Nov. 19, 1899.

Trains	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 6.05 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 7.15 am	† 1.30 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 3.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12.00 n'n	† 5.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.35 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5.00 pm	†10.20 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	†11.30 pm	† 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	†11.30 pm	† 7.05 am
Muskegon Sleeper	†11.30 pm	† 7.05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express			† 7:15 pm	
Limited Fast Mail	6	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am	
N. Y. & Bos. Spec.	10	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm	15
Eastern Express	14	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm	23
Lake Shore Lim.	22	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm	19
Elkhart Accom.	176	† 5:43 pm	†10:30 am	175
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	28	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	27
Fast Mail	32	* 3:00 am		

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	‡ 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:22 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:22 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	6:10 pm
New York & Boston	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York & Boston	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st., and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	* 1:00 pm	* 9:20 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:20 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	9:40 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

City ticket offices, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains—Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. vest. limited	10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y. Wash. & Pitts. vest. lim.	6:30 pm	9:00 am
Columbus & Wheeling Exp.	7:00 pm	7:30 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Exp.	6:30 pm	7:30 am

DOUBT CAST ON A TITLE.

LIGHT ON THE WASHINGTON DIPLOMATIC LIST CALLED FOR.

Second Secretary of the Italian Embassy Published as a Marquis, Yet Research Fails to Show How or Where That Title Came into the Possession of Camillo Romano, Who Is Said to Be Engaged to Marry an American Widow—Young Diplomat's Family.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

It would be interesting to learn to what extent the State department at Washington considers itself responsible for the information contained in the so-called Diplomatic List which it issues for official use at the beginning of each month. The matter is of some little importance in view of the fact that, owing to the official character of the publication and the circumstance that it is issued over the signature, so to speak, of the United States government, the latter renders itself more or less responsible for the information contained therein.

I am tempted to make this inquiry in consequence of the circumstance that the Diplomatic List for the month of December, just to hand, describes the second secretary of the Italian Embassy as the "Marquis" Camillo Romano, although no mention is made of this nobiliary title in connection with the young diplomat's name in those pages of the Almanach de Gotha for the current year which are devoted to the enumeration of the foreign representatives at Washington. Moreover, earlier issues of the Diplomatic List failed to credit Camillo Romano with the prefix of Marquis, which would therefore appear to be a nobiliary honor quite recently acquired by Baron Fava's young secretary.

I am the more interested about the matter since I know something about the family of the young diplomat, especially of his father, an estimable Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Naples, who never dreamed of putting forward any pretensions to the nobility.

There are but two ways in which a title can be acquired from the Italian crown. One of these is by a royal creation, which is, of course, published in the Official Gazette and registered at the Consulta Heraldica at Rome, which is the equivalent of the Royal College of Heralds in London.

The other way is by reviving some title that formerly belonged to the family. But in the latter instance it is necessary first of all to submit one's ancestral pretensions to the title to the Consulta Heraldica, which only grants the permission of the crown to assume the title, or to revive it, if the documentary proofs as to the genuineness of the claims are shown to be entirely satisfactory. In that event the person in whose favor it is revived is obliged to pay a considerable sum to the state in the shape of registration fees.

In the case of a revival of a title of Marquis it would involve the payment of several thousand dollars, and only then are the necessary papers issued by the crown sanctioning the use of the title in question, an official notice being issued by the Consulta Heraldica to that effect.

Now, I cannot find that the "Consulta Heraldica" has sanctioned the revival of this title of Marquis borne by the young Italian diplomat in favor either of himself or of his elder brother, who, after being unfortunate in business at Naples, came to this country and was even still more unfortunate in business in New York, being now, I understand, in Cuba.

In view of the fact that young Camillo Romano was originally presented to the President and to the State department as Mr. Romano, or as Cavaliere, which is about the same thing, since any possessor of any European order of knighthood or decoration is ipse facto a Cavaliere, the Italian Ambassador should certainly explain by what means his secretary has become a Marquis, and whether he bears that title with the sanction of the one government department in Italy the approval of which is necessary—namely: the Consulta Heraldica at Rome.

I am asking for this information especially in view of the rumor of an impending marriage between the young diplomat and an exceedingly wealthy widow, but recently bereaved, and whose family, somewhat dismayed by the rapidity with which she proposes to exchange her garb of a widow for that of a bride, are naturally anxious to learn whether the title which she is about to marry has the full and complete sanction of the Italian crown.

It was but the other day that one of the leading French reviews published a long list of European titles borne by foreigners who have married American heiresses, and concerning the authenticity of which—I mean the titles—doubts of the gravest character prevailed. There should be no possibility of any such questions ever being raised in connection with any member of a foreign embassy at Washington whose nobiliary honors may be supposed by the general public to be vouched for by his Ambassador, and likewise by the State department in the national capital.

Apropos of Italian noblemen, I hear of the prospective marriage between one of them now in this country and the daughter of a prominent member of the Metropolitan and Union League clubs at New York. In this case there can be no question whatsoever about the title, for its bearer, Count Visone, is the son of that popular Italian dignitary and statesman who for so many years was Minister of the Royal Household to King Humbert at Rome.

His son, young Count Visone, a singularly brilliant man, has been exceedingly unfortunate, having been compelled to leave the diplomatic service of his country under something of a cloud. It was in connection with a check which he drew at the Hunt club at Rome upon the Bleichroder Bank at Berlin for 25,000 francs, and of which he gave 15,000 francs in payment of a debt at cards at the club, retaining the other 10,000 francs for his own immediate wants. The check, I should add, was cashed by the treasurer or secretary of the club.

Unfortunately one of the members of the House committee—if I remember correctly it was Prince Doria—took it into his head to telegraph to Berlin to Bleichroder's in order to find out whether the check would be honored and received. In reply, a dispatch stating that, while Count Visone had an account there, the balance did not amount to more than a couple of dollars. Count Visone had in the meanwhile left Rome for Florence, with the object, so it is said, of raising a loan there to meet the check on its arrival at Berlin, never dreaming that any one would take the trouble to wire to his bankers at Berlin, and the first thing that he saw on the following day on reaching Florence and reading the papers was a dispatch to the effect that a young nobleman accredited to the northern court had cashed on the preceding day a check at one of the leading clubs at Rome for a large amount without having any funds at the bank to meet it, and that the Governing committee of the club was considering his expulsion.

On reading this Count Visone lost his head altogether, made no further attempt to raise the loan in question, and left the kingdom, making his way to Monte Carlo, where, in an attempt to restore his shattered fortunes, he lost the remainder of the money which he had obtained on the check. This, taken in conjunction with the big debts that he had left at Berlin, culminated in his dismissal from the diplomatic service and in his ceasing to belong to the Hunt club at Rome, and additional publicity was attracted to the whole affair by the fact that as soon as the Berlin pawnbrokers learned of his misfortune and of his departure for the United States they placed on exhibition in their shop windows and on sale a number of jeweled watches, snuff boxes, valuable rings and scarfpins, adorned with royal and imperial monograms and inscriptions to the effect that they were presented by Emperors and Empresses, Kings and Queens, and other scions of royalty to the late Count Visone, Minister of the Household to King Humbert and Queen Marguerite.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Washingtonian Home Anniversary.

Exercises marking the thirty-sixth anniversary of the Washingtonian Home were held last night at the home, 588 West Madison street, preceded by a dinner. Addresses were made by President J. W. McCaskey, Superintendent A. C. Wakeman, C. F. Bradley, and others. Seventy-five guests were present at the dinner. The exercises were held in the chapel.

Both lengthwise and serve toasted in place of bread—that is what thousands of families are doing with Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.

SHORT STORY of the DAY.

A Dictated Letter

WHEN Howard Moore completed his college course he expected to find the world waiting impatiently to avail itself of his services. Though he had not prepared himself for anything in particular, he felt capable of doing everything in general. He wondered where he could go to be best appreciated—where, in fact, his learning and uncommon intellect would do the most good.

He was inexpressibly hurt when he found that no one noticed him at all. The crowd jostled him on the street contemptuously. there was no good fellowship abroad in the busy city so far as he could find, no one gave him any dinners; he was not invited to join the clubs, and most emphatically he was not offered any occupation. He tried to be patient with this colossal stupidity on the part of Chicago, but it was difficult. He then even condescended to look for work, but it was not to be found. He was too sure of himself in a way, too confident of good birth and the inherited convictions of a gentleman to care what he did—he did not make those cautious distinctions which a middle class fellow would have made. But it did not seem as if there was anything that came within his possibilities within the length and breadth of the city that wanted doing.

However, by assiduously consulting the paper he found at length an advertisement for a private secretary. The correspondence that followed led to his being installed in a luxurious mansion as the secretary and factotum of a certain distinguished lady.

To say that Howard Moore enjoyed such a situation would be incorrect. As a matter of fact, he would rather have driven a street car in happy independence than have been in a place where his qualities were appreciated, yet where his poverty and position placed him at a disadvantage. At first he fumed and went to his room after his day's work hot and angry. Not that he had anything to complain of in the deportment of the beautiful chatelaine. She was courtesy itself, but he could not claim that she treated him with exceptional kindness, for the truth was that she was kind to the whole world. Not a letter reached Edith Vaille that was not considerately answered, no matter what its import. If a young man wanted to read her his verses, hoping to secure her for a patron, or an educational enthusiast came with a new fad, or a singer begged the privilege of displaying her voice for the benefit of the lady, she heard them all, if her time permitted. The greater part of her life was spent in attending to charitable and benevolent matters; society she patronized capriciously and haughtily. Her library was her happy retreat, and here only her intimates were admitted. It was in this room that her chosen friends came at 5 of each afternoon for a little time of true sociability and rest around Miss Vaille's fragrant samovar. And in these peaceful pleasures Moore was always invited to participate. Though the conversation on these occasions was nearly always light-hearted, it was never trivial; at times it was learned, at other times grave. But it was always Edith Vaille who dominated in it—it was she who introduced the new book or the new musical composition for discussion. It was she who inspired her guests to their best, whether in conversation or in playing upon the piano or violin.

Such strong friendships did Howard Moore form in this familiar room and in such high esteem was he held that he forgot all about his foolish vanities and chagrins. Moreover, he became absorbed, too, in the charities of the chatelaine. The struggles of which he learned, the heroic bravery of the poor, the pains and disappointments of genius, the frightful suffering of those whom society trampled under foot, made him forget all about himself. In a short time he realized that the small knowledge he had acquired at the schools was totally inadequate to permit him to solve the least of life's problems. His egotism died away as frost melts before the sun. His attitude of mind became finely humble, and he learned from his beautiful patron the lesson which her whole life taught, that in service is the only satisfactory living.

But along with the happiness that arose from true knowledge like this was a terrible sorrow. He discovered, to his unqualified dismay, that he loved Edith Vaille. It was no whimsical infatuation, no light, adoring admiration that could be put aside for other thoughts. He realized that he was destined to worship this woman to the last day of his life. That his love was absurd, impertinent, impossible, he did not doubt. There was not a grain of hope in his passion. He resigned himself to his misfortune and got what comfort he could from the reflection that it was a noble love and for a woman of incomparable qualities.

He was quite sure that his manner betrayed nothing—he would never permit himself even to be distant or conventional in his demeanor. He aimed to keep the cordial and respectful attitude of a trusted assistant and friend. If sometimes his face flushed when her perfumed garments brushed him in passing; if he sometimes picked up the flowers that fell from her corsage; if, when she came to dinner, glowing in her laces and jewels, his eyes betrayed an uncontrollable admiration, he prayed that she did not see it.

But as time went on his pain became almost unsupportable. His nights were nearly sleepless. He had to force the food over his lips. There were half insane moments when he thought he should fall at her feet and confess with anguish his folly. He began to debate the propriety of leaving, but he was held to his place by two considerations. The first was that he had made himself necessary to her comfort, and the execution of her disinterested public services; the second, that he knew of no other way in which he could make his living.

He came down to the morning-room one day after a nearly sleepless night to find her looking more beautiful than ever before. A voluminous morning robe of grass green silk swept about her, bringing out the freshness of her kindly face. In her wreaths of brown hair were white carnations. A chain of heavy silver links belted in her draperies. Something unusually tender animated her face. Her eyes seemed almost humid as she lifted them when she made her morning salutation. Her lips pale and trembling, and it seemed to him for a moment that he should be obliged to excuse himself till he had gained more self-control, but she motioned him to a seat and took up her note book.

"Kindly take this dictation from me, Mr. Moore," she said. And he took up his pencil mechanically—at her request he had acquainted himself with the time-saving process of shorthand.

"Chicago, Sept. 15," her clear voice dictated.

"Mr. Herbert Moore—My Very Dear Sir:"

[Her secretary looked up apprehensively, but she did not return his gaze, and he again gave his attention to his task.]

"You may be interested to know that I, who count myself your friend and who surely have a right to your sympathy, am strangely unhappy. It is because I feel myself to be beloved by one of the most manly of men, who, nevertheless, so far forgets his manhood as to let the accident of worldly possessions stand between him and his sense of justice. I submit to you the question: Is it right for him to wear his heart out in silent bitterness and torment and to allow me to be ignorant always of the increasing loneliness of the soul, merely because of his pride? Have I not won the right to be treated with more consideration at his hands? Kindly answer at your earliest convenience.

Yours always, EDITH VAILLE."

But though the letter had been so ably dictated the answer was incoherent—perhaps even inarticulate.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen Give a Costume Party—Entertainments for Today.

Social events for today:

Mrs. Sartell Prentice and Miss Prentice, 10 Tower court, reception from 4 till 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 321 Huron street, a luncheon for Miss Hooper.

Mrs. W. C. Egan and Miss Egan, 210 Goethe street, reception from 4 till 7.

Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson and Miss Hutchinson, 3139 Calumet avenue, reception from 4 till 7.

Mrs. Thomas D. Hastings and Miss Hastings, 3359 Wabash avenue, a reception from 4 till 6.

General and Mrs. M. D. Hardin, 588 North State street, a dinner for Mr. Frederick McLaughlin.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, 3724 Michigan avenue, a luncheon and theater party for Mrs. Currier of Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Elswett Lee, 1623 Prairie avenue, a tea from 4 till 6.

Mrs. Samuel S. Chisholm, the Virginia, a luncheon.

Mrs. George Carter Howland, 4605 Drexel boulevard, reception to the Mortar Board of the University of Chicago.

Wedding of Miss Charlotte C. Holden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Holden, 1841 Wellington avenue, and Mr. David MacMorran of Port Huron, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Burritt, 243 Kimball Hall, evening reception to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Mockridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 136 Astor street, gave a costume party and dance last evening. Each guest had been asked to represent some patent medicine or article of food, and the costumes were copied from advertisements. An old-fashioned supper was served in the ballroom.

The patronesses for the Yale Glee and Banjo club at Central Music Hall on Christmas night are:

Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr.,	Mrs. R. W. Patterson,
Mrs. T. J. Bluthardt,	Mrs. S. E. Rumsey,
Mrs. R. R. Cable,	Mrs. Augustus Byram,
Mrs. Alson E. Clark,	Mrs. W. J. Chalmers,
Mrs. Henry Dibell,	Mrs. R. T. Haines,
Mrs. John A. Hamline,	Mrs. C. D. Hamill,
Mrs. M. L. Higinbotham,	Mrs. J. Boughtelling,
Mrs. H. W. Hill,	Mrs. J. M. W. Jones,
Mrs. Edson Keith Jr.,	Mrs. W. E. Kelley,
Mrs. Charles Garfield King,	Mrs. M. M. Kirkman,
Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh,	Mrs. John T. McAuley,
Mrs. Hugh J. McBirney,	Mrs. A. C. McClurg,
Mrs. B. D. Magruder,	Mrs. E. J. Martyn,
Mrs. Henry E. Mason,	Mrs. A. B. Newell,
Mrs. J. E. Otis Jr.,	Mrs. Robert McCormick,
Mrs. A. A. Sprague,	Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Mrs. George Sturges,	Mrs. H. N. Tuttle,
Mrs. C. M. Walker,	Mrs. Geo. S. Webster,
Mrs. Lawrence Williams,	Mrs. H. J. Wing,
Mrs. L. S. Winston,	Mrs. Carter H. Harrison,
Mrs. C. W. Young.	

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue place, will give a reception on New Year's day from 4 till 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams, 155 Rush street, will give a young people's dinner on Thursday, Dec. 28, the party to attend Mrs. Will H. Moore's dance later in the evening.

Miss Emma Goddard, 2719 Prairie avenue, will give a luncheon on Wednesday, Dec. 20, for Miss Helen Sheppard. Miss Goddard will give also a young people's breakfast on New Year's day.

Mrs. S. P. McConnell, 405 Huron street, will give a young people's dinner on Jan. 1.

Mrs. William B. Walker, 2027 Prairie avenue, will give a dinner on Thursday, Dec. 28.

Mrs. Erskine M. Phelps, 1705 Indiana avenue, will give a dinner on Saturday evening, Dec. 23, at the Calumet club.

Mrs. T. D. Hastings, 3359 Wabash avenue, will give a card party on Saturday evening, Dec. 30, for Miss Louise Hastings.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells, 19 Groveland Park, will give a dance on Saturday evening, Dec. 23.

Mrs. George W. Cable Jr. of Davenport, Ia., is the guest of Miss Florence Hastings, 3359 Wabash avenue.

Miss Louise Kittredge of Boston is the guest of Miss Helen Hutchinson, 3139 Calumet avenue.

Mrs. Francis Carolan of San Francisco is visiting her mother, Mrs. George M. Pullman.

WELLESLEY GIRLS ARE HOME.

Students' Holiday Vacation Begins a Week Earlier This Year on Account of Scarlet Fever Outbreak.

The Lake Shore and Nickel-Plate trains which arrived in the city last night brought a large number of Wellesley young women home for the Christmas holidays. A large crowd of parents was on hand when the girls left the trains, and there were many anxious queries as to the mild outbreak of scarlet fever, which has brought the girls home one week earlier than usual.

The cases of fever were discovered last Sunday and the patients were quarantined, while the other students were given orders to depart for their homes at once.

The Chicago contingent that arrived last night numbered fifteen. A large number of others are spending their holidays in the East. The students will return to school the day after New Year's instead of one week later, as has been the usual custom.

GIVE A "RUSSIAN HONEYMOON."

Entertainment at Steinway Hall for Western Girls' Scholarship at Wells College.

"A Russian Honeymoon," a three-act comedy adapted from the French, was given by the Wells College club of Chicago last night at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of a scholarship for Western girls at Wells. The play was under the direction of Walter G. Pietsch, dramatic director at Hull House. Those taking part were:

Miss Nancy Jenison,	Mrs. Claude Longman,
Miss Edna Newbre,	Miss Elizabeth Brownning,
Miss Florence Smith,	
George Kelley,	Miss Rebecca Day,
Claude Longman,	Miss Blanche Phillips,
Farlin Q. Ball,	Lucius C. Fuller,
Robert P. Tobin,	John R. Bowers,
Miss Mae Coffeen,	Walter R. Harmon,
Miss Amy Lake,	Clifford Beemer,
Miss Madge Jenison,	MacPherson Browning.

The patronesses were:

Mrs. David Rutter,	Mrs. Otto H. Matz,
Mrs. Thomas R. Lyon,	Mrs. Sidney C. Blair,
Mrs. George H. Martin,	Mrs. M. Lester Coffeen,
Mrs. John R. Hoxie,	Mrs. Charles F. Pietsch,
Mrs. Eli Smith,	Mrs. E. G. Jenison,
Mrs. Farlin Q. Ball,	Mrs. R. C. Lake.

Paris Fair Forestry Exhibit.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—Headquarters of the Commercial forestry exhibit of the United States at the Paris exposition will be opened Monday here in the Methodist Book Concern Building. The exhibit will require $50,000 to be raised by subscription.

WHY CUPID IS SHUNNED.

REASONS FOR PROFESSIONAL WOMEN REMAINING SINGLE.

Mrs. Caroline Corbin's Statements Regarding the Political and Industrial Equality of the Gentler Sex Preventing Marriage Are Admitted as True, but Denied as Having Force in Argument—Mrs. S. M. D. Fry Talks on the Question.

The statement that professional and business-women do not marry, or, marrying, do so late in life and do not rear families, as made by Mrs. Caroline Corbin as an argument against political equality, is admitted by Chicago business-women to be in a measure correct as a statement of conditions, but not to hold good as an argument. The reasons for the business or professional woman not marrying are given as the result of the outgrowth of sentimentalism and as the result of a fear that marriage would add the burden of supporting a family to that of supporting themselves.

The industrial and political equality of women was held by Mrs. Corbin, President of the Anti-Suffrage society, to be to the danger of marriage and as such a menace to the State. Mrs. Corbin's charge was that the woman engaged in business would not permit children to embarrass her undertakings any more than the average man would let the care of children interfere with his work of making a livelihood.

Women who admit that the business or professional woman does not marry so early or so readily as the domestic woman, or prefers to live her life independently and never marry, say it is because such a woman, having passed the age at which women marry for sentiment, finds her ideals changed.

Responsibilities of Girls.

"There is a standard of what is considered right which permits the boys of a family to leave their parents, marry, and assume the responsibilities of a home," said Mrs. S. M. D. Fry. "In some cases they cannot afford to give anything to the support of their parents, and if there are daughters in the family they are left with this responsibility. The world will say it is the proper thing for a young man to leave his parents and marry, but the same world would say it is a fearful thing for a daughter to permit her parents to enter some charitable institution.

"Therefore, the woman has a responsibility which the man avoids—the care of parents. It holds a woman to employment and makes it impossible for her to accept the risks of marriage. Women always will marry. But the woman who has entered business will make her choice of a man more carefully.

Shall She Work or Wait?

"Is it worse for a woman to enter business and support herself and her parents than for her to sit around in decent poverty with her arms folded until her twenty-fifth or thirtieth year, waiting for some man to marry her and support her? The woman in business will not have one inducement which urges women to marry—the necessity of support. And what shall be said of the women who are left with dependent children? What can she do but work, and what work can she do?

"The girls of a family should be trained with the boys to a knowledge of business and trades. The woman should be capable of taking up business transactions when the necessity arises. It will not disturb the home, but it will make the wife more of a companion for her husband."

Dr. Frances Dickinson said the majority of business women are not married, and that there were some general reasons that caused the conditions. Of these, she said, the chief was a fear of assuming new responsibilities.

"There is an age of sentiment through which every woman passes," said Dr. Effie Lobdell. "If she marries while in that state she will probably grow up with her husband and her life will be happy. But if she enters business or a profession her ideals change. The risk of finding all the qualities she demands is too great to take."

TO BUILD A PARENTAL SCHOOL.

Board of Education Committee Asks an Appropriation—Names Suggested for Austin Structures.

Provision for building the Chicago Parental School was made yesterday afternoon by the Buildings and Grounds committee of the Board of Education. The Finance committee was requested to include the necessary appropriation in its budget for next year. The amount to be asked was left to the estimate of the architect, William B. Mundie.

The committee was given an opinion from Attorney D. J. McMahon upon the statement of Judge Tuthill that the Board of Education was not authorized to rent a building for the school. The attorney held that it had the same power in regard to the parental school as it had in other schools, to build or to rent.

Upon the request of John J. Sloan, superintendent of the House of Correction, the committee ordered all keys to the main gate of the John Worthy School held by employes of the Board of Education, with the exception of the principal, to be surrendered, and keys to the schoolrooms given to the watchmen. The first precaution was urged to prevent a wholesale escape of the boys, and the second against fire. By recommending the completion of the bathrooms the committee made the separation of the school from the bridewell complete.

Names for the Austin schools have been suggested by people of Austin and Mrs. Sherman. The names are those of former residents of Austin. They are:

High school to be called H. W. Austin School.
Madison Street, W. T. Hecox School.
Ohio Street, Edward Church School.
Iowa Street, H. H. Hustead School.
Laurel Avenue, Elizabeth A. Osgood School.

Mrs. Sherman suggested the name of Lucy Larcom for the Madison Street School.

MARSH WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Heirs of the Dead Yale Professor Withdraw Their Appeal and University Gets the Estate.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—The bottom dropped out of the contest of the will of Professor Marsh today, when the heirs withdrew their appeal and allowed the famous will to go to probate. By the terms of the will practically all of Professor Marsh's estate goes to Yale. It was valued at $200,000. He had previously left his scientific collections, estimated to be worth $1,000,000, to the university. The contestants were James P. Marsh, a brother, in Chicago; Mrs. Martha M. Walker, a sister; Mary Peabody Williamson and Ethel Marsh Williamson, daughters of Judge Samuel E. Williamson, General Solicitor of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, of New York; and the two daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Shoulters, Los Angeles, Cal.

[James P. Marsh of Chicago, one of the heirs, expressed himself highly satisfied with the outcome of the will contest, and said that all the heirs would be glad that the case was satisfactorily settled. The only objector to the probating of the will was Robert H. Waters of Newburyport, Mass., a nephew of Professor Marsh, who had not been mentioned in the will.]

ANDREWS TALKS AT MADISON.

Tells Woman's Club There Is Immediate Need of Good Government in Colonies.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—Dr. E. B. Andrews of Chicago addressed the Madison Woman's club this afternoon on "Problems of Greater America," saying that the Spanish war has in reality brought about the happiest national condition by creating an issue that has divided the country and aroused a universal interest.

"There is imperative need of immediate good government in our provincial administration," said the speaker. "Rome and Great Britain have had to solve these questions and it will be to our everlasting shame if we do not solve them in a better way than they did. While we must govern we must not interfere with religious institutions. Extreme care should be used in granting the right of franchise."

The speaker pleaded for the development of the power of the United States on the Pacific, saying that Russia is close to our back door.

GOWN MUCH ADMIRED BY LONDON WOMEN.

In the running away scene in the second act of "The Canary" Mrs. Patrick Campbell wears a gown which is held in imitative admiration by London women. Out of compliment, presumably, to the bird whose human prototype Mrs. Campbell represents, the "running away gown" is a fascinating, if somewhat impracticable, affair (considering that the running away takes place at 10 a. m.), of yellow satin, both bolero and skirt entirely formed of little frills cut en forme and edged with a narrow silken fringe. The bolero is cut quite short above a deep swathed waistband of silver tissue drawn into a high bow at the left side, where one red rose is fastened, while the skirt, quite plain and tightly fitting in front, is arranged at the back in a box plait, which widens and sweeps outwards to form a slight train. To crown all, there is a huge hat of white chiffon, turned back from the face with a trio of snowy-white ostrich plumes, centered with a line of black velvet ribbon, and held together by a buckle of cut steel.

NEW PLAYS IN PARIS.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Nov. 29.—With few opportunities to prospect in novelties during the exposition months the theatrical managers have profited during the present season to bring out their new productions.

"Faubourg," by Abel Hermant, created a genuine sensation at the Vaudeville, the theater now patronized by the fashionable world. Rejane has made the Vaudeville "mondaine," and her husband, Porel, the manager of the theater, knows how to put on plays which attract the smart set.

Haunted by the scandals of society, Hermant wrote his interesting and clever comedy, finding his inspiration in the history of the Ward-Chimay affair, studied in its various phases. With consummate skill the author shows the inevitable conflict which is produced by the contact of the two worlds so different—that of the noble Faubourg and that of the "little transatlantiques."

The hero of "Faubourg" is the Prince d'Entragues, the heroine Miss Margit, a fashionable young American girl. These two meet and proceed to a mutual exchange, legalized by a marriage ceremony, of gold for a coronet.

The Prince introduces his young wife into fashionable Faubourg society, but soon notices that she does not hesitate to compromise him with his friends, and passes most of her evenings at the house of a joyous band of young men, féting and being féted. The Prince passes these "inconvenances," but one day learns graver things, which strike at his honor. Margit loves one of her gay companions, Eddy, a boisterous youth. An explanation between husband and wife follows. In which the latter audaciously asks for her liberty. Naturally the Prince refuses, not wishing his wife to dishonor the name of his forefathers, in which decision of refusal he was evidently in the wrong. As he did not give his wife her liberty, she took it without his consent, and scandals commenced to brew, which resulted ultimately in obliging her to seek a separation from his fickle spouse.

Guitry, who played the rôle of the Prince, was acclaimed. Each season finds Guitry more popular, and he is today the foremost "comedien" in the French sense of the word, in Paris. In the rôle of Margit Mlle. Dorlan was a gay little type of the American girl, but a false type, just as Clara Ward herself and Anna Gould are false types of American girlhood and womanhood. The author has modeled on both and has chosen perhaps in the whole society of American girls the two types which least represent it. Neither her sensational before their marriages what an American mother would term "manners," and their awkwardness and incompatibility with the Faubourg society would have been equally noticeable if either had tried to move in fashionable New York or Chicago society.

In the first act the stage setting was remarkable—an exquisite Louis XV. salon. When one has a pretension to ancestors, as in the case of the stage heroines in "Faubourg," Porel, the theatrical director, believes the pretensions should be correctly sustained. Everything was genuine in the furnishing. Many of the artistic pieces of furniture of real value no doubt came direct from Rejane's own salons. The toilettes of the women were exquisite, the season's models, direct from the Rue de la Paix. Fashionable women take notes at the Vaudeville, where Rejane and the other feminine artists set the fashion of the season.

Beautiful Louis XIV. furniture was displayed in the second act, adorning the library of the Duchess of Verneuil, one of the members of the Faubourg society, so cold in its welcome to Margit.

"Shakspeare," an opera bouffe by Paul Gavault and P. F. Flers, with the musique by Gaston Serpette, is a gay little musical farce. Shakspeare is an old hero, a big, black frizzy dog, around which the other actors of the piece gravitate. The production would be hardly worth the chronicling were it not for the wrath of the worshipers of the immortal William. These good souls see in "Shakspeare" and the harmless sallies at the expense of his illustrious namesake an insult to Shakspeare himself, and several of them have written violent protestations to the papers, deploring the insult (?) and suggesting a boycott not only of the play but of France. The French now have to boycotts to contend over their heads—one of the exposition because a court-martial condemned Dreyfus; a second of the exposition because comic papers cartooned the Queen; and now one of the whole country because Shakspeare is represented as a big woolly dog in a light farce.

"La Belle Hélène" was revived at the Varietes after a lapse of thirty years, but the piece is one which does not suffer with age.

La Belle Hélène, daughter of Leda, is introduced in the first scene by the authors at the moment when it is announced that Venus has promised to the shepherd, Paris, the most beautiful woman in the world. The most beautiful woman in the world without question is La Belle Hélène, who, after her youthful adventures, hoped, once married, to remain faithful to Menelas. Fatality, however, destines her for Paris, who arrives in Greece and takes possession of her.

Mme. Simon-Girard as Hélène was exceedingly acceptable, while not filling the rôle, in the estimation of the older critics, with as much skill as Schneider, the "cantatrice comedienne" of their youth.

"La Belle Hélène" has been put on to stay and will run through the exposition, when visitors will be able to admire the gorgeous stage settings and the attractive ballets, to say nothing of the pretty women who take part in it.

Marcelle Leuder, who has shared the honors of "Le Vieux Marcheur" with Granier, will create the leading rôle in "La Layette," by Andre Sylvane, which will be shortly produced at the Gymnase.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Chicago Orchestra Concert.

Another large audience greeted Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra at yesterday afternoon's rehearsal, the fifth of the current season. The program was a decidedly interesting one, in which the novelty element predominated, inasmuch as three of the six numbers given and the soloist were new to those concerts.

The Mozart symphony, with which the program opened, has been played by the Chicago Orchestra once before, during the season of 1894-95. It is a graceful work in three movements, stamped with Mozart's usual spontaneity, and is somewhat peculiar in that it lacks the minuet characteristic of the symphonies of its day. The "Melusina" overture of Mendelssohn, one of the most captivating of this gifted writer's dainty compositions, was given a splendid reading. The strings were remarkably precise and the inner voice-leadings were brought out with great eloquence.

The instrumental novelty was Mr. MacDowell's second symphonic poem, "Lancelot and Elaine," a beautiful composition, which, singularly enough, never before had found its way into these programs, although it was composed some fifteen or more years ago. It is an exceedingly effective piece, built up from several themes, descriptive of the principal episodes which come to notice in Tennyson's romance. The music itself is extremely expressive and its interest is greatly enhanced by the ingenuity of the instrumentation. The work is indisputably on a par with those of other modern composers; both as to the poetic beauty of the material from which it is constructed and the finished musicianship which is revealed in the process of its development.

The soloist was Arthur Van Eweyk, baritone, who sang a recitation and aria from Bach's well-nigh obsolete cantata, "Der Zufrieden Gestellte Æolus," and Löwe's ballad, "Archibald Douglas." Both selections are interesting, the Bach number in particular, and in his handling of them the singer proved his possession of talents of no common order. His voice is a powerful one. In the middle register its quality is rich and sonorous, although the higher tones were not altogether accurate nor particularly agreeable. Mr. Van Eweyk has an expressive style, his singing of the Löwe ballad being marked with great dramatic fervor. Berlioz's overture, "Le Carnaval Romain," concluded the program.

The regular evening concert will take place tonight at 8:15 o'clock.

De Pachmann's Recital.

Vladimir de Pachmann's second piano recital takes place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at Central Music Hall.

The Beggar Student.

"The Beggar Student" is the opera which the Castle Square company will present at the Studebaker this afternoon and this evening.

WILL MARRY GRECIAN COUNT.

Miss Harriette Wright of Cleveland, O., Betrothed to a Wealthy and Titled Foreigner.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 15.—[Special.]—On Dec. 19, at a dinner and dance to be given at Sherry's, in New York, formal announcement will be made of the engagement of Miss Harriette Wright and Count Alexander Mercati of Greece. Miss Wright is the daughter of a Cleveland broker. She met Count Mercati at St. Moritz, Switzerland, last spring, while on a tour with her mother. She is 21 and the Count is 25. He is said to possess considerable wealth and to come of an old family. Miss Wright is prominent in society circles in Cleveland and also has many social acquaintances in New York. She finished her education abroad.

Win in Senior College Finals.

The senior college finals in oratory were held in Kent Theater at the University of Chicago last evening. B. K. Kniper won the first prize, his subject being, "An appeal in behalf of the Transvaal." Miss Lillian Peiffer, G. A. Beers, Charles J. Boyer, Miss Florence Cathcart, and Frederick D. Squires were the other contestants, each receiving a scholarship. President Harper gave a reception for the class in Green Hall.

Charity Ball Nets $1,000.

The women of the Holy Name Bed committee of the Cathedral of the Holy Name netted $1,000 for their endowed room for women at Mercy Hospital at a charity ball given last night in the Germania Club Building. It was attended by nearly 500 persons. The Holy Name Bed committee having the affair in charge is composed of Miss Rebecca Gallery, chairman, Mrs. Alice Murphy, Mrs. Mary McCourt, Mrs. Winifred Dinan, and Miss Mary Moore.

Drama by Evanston Country Club.

The Dramatic association of the Evanston Country club gave the five-act play, "A Bachelor's Romance," at the clubhouse theater last evening. The play embodied elaborate stage settings. Those who took part were: Henry Raeder, Frank W. Gifford, Henry H. Robinson, Victor A. Matteson, W. J. Fabian, William McCormick, Frederick Arnd, Nina M. Winans, Louise Hoge, and Edith G. Ward.

Springfield Gets Mother House.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15.—The Mother House of the Community of All Angels, sisterhood of charity of the Episcopal Church, has been removed from Wilmington, Del., to this city.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME.

The Wisconsin Central's "St. Paul and Minneapolis Limited"

Now leaves Chicago at 6:15 p. m., instead of 6:25 p. m. All passenger trains leave from Central Station, Twelfth street and Park Row, Lake Front.

READY FOR SLUM DISPLAY

CHARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHICAGO TENEMENTS PREPARED.

To Be Shipped Within Ten Days for Exhibition in New York and Later Shown Here—Six Large Diagrams on Density of Population as Related to Disease and Mortality—Pictures of Exteriors and Interiors, with Descriptive Blanks Filled Out.

The charts, maps, photographs, and reports that form Chicago's display in the tenement house exhibition, which will open in New York on Jan. 15, are nearly completed, and within ten days will be shipped. Later, with the exhibits from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, they will be shown in this city.

Prominent in the exhibit will be six charts, three feet by five, which show, first, the most densely populated sections of Chicago; second, the mortality rates from all causes; third, the death rate from germ diseases; fourth, the mortality from diphtheria; fifth, the mortality from tuberculosis; sixth, child mortality.

Of these the chart showing the death rate among children under 5 years is probably the most interesting. The chart is a map of the city, divided into wards. Each ward is covered with lines, the heaviest lines showing the highest rate of mortality and lighter lines showing the lower rates. The wards where there is the largest number of tenement houses show the largest number of deaths. Each chart shows the entire city by wards, and, without exception, the heaviest black lines, denoting the highest mortality, are confined to the tenement house districts.

Another important feature of the display is a collection of photographs taken in various parts of the city under the direction of John E. George, secretary of the local committee. Some of his experiences in getting the pictures were amusing. In the Stock Yards district an old woman who was a resident of the tenement he was photographing, attempted to drive him away with a broomstick and suggested that he had better be taking pictures of the streets to show to Mayor Harrison, instead of houses of honest people. In some cases interior and exterior views have been made, one showing two rooms in which a family of husband and wife and nine children, the eldest 14 years old, lives; others show garbage boxes running over and streets littered.

A blank has been filled out for the tenement-house selected in each block, and each tenement. These blanks contain fifty questions as to plumbing, ventilation, lighting, and other sanitary conditions, number of people living in the various rooms, their occupations and nationality, etc.